

Russia for U.S. Role in Europe

Backs Share in Security Talks

By Anthony Strachan
MOSCOW, Jan. 13 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today endorsed Berlin's role in its list of changes to improve European security.

It also confirmed that it had "repeatedly and explicitly told the United States that it has 'favorable attitude toward U.S. participation in the European security conference' sponsored by Warsaw Pact nations."

Western diplomatic observers said that otherwise there was little new in the press conference on European security held by Leonid Zamyatin, spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

The Soviet message about American participation in a European security conference had previously been made plain through a variety of kind parties. This, however, was the first time a direct communication was publicly reported.

Mr. Zamyatin said Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin delivered the message in Washington last week, and that the NATO meeting in Brussels last month.

Special States

Mr. Zamyatin also said the "special international status" of West Berlin was an element of the status in Europe, and that West Germany had no rights whatever there. Proposed Bundesrat activities in Berlin, therefore, would increase tensions in central Europe and harm the interests of residents of West Berlin.

Mr. Zamyatin said the Soviet Union is considering its reply to memoranda on Berlin from Britain, France and the United States, and would answer them in due course.

Western diplomats have indicated that the Soviet attitude on Berlin would be a key factor that would affect their judgment of Soviet security. Mr. Zamyatin said, however, that the Soviet Union is considering its reply to memoranda on Berlin from Britain, France and the United States, and would answer them in due course.

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AGAINST THE POPE—Nigerians demonstrating in Lagos against the pope at the end of the Biafran war.

'Fiscal Restraints' Cited

NASA to Drop 50,000 Jobs, Cut Space Program Sharply

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (Reuters)—NASA today announced substantial cuts in its program in the immediate future, including a reduction of 50,000 employees.

The cuts were announced by Thomas O. Paine, director of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, who added that a "strong space program continues as one of the country's major national priorities."

He said: "However, we recognize that under current fiscal restraints, NASA must find new ways to stretch out current programs and reduce our present operational base."

The White House said yesterday that the 1971 space budget to be presented in Congress by President Nixon later this month will be no larger than the present fiscal year's \$3.7 billion.

Dr. Paine said that in view of the government's budgetary decisions, he was today announcing the following decisions:

- Suspension for an indefinite period of production of the giant Saturn-5 launch vehicle after completion of the model now under construction.
- Apollo moon-landing missions will be stretched out to six-month intervals, and lunar expeditions will be suspended during Apollo application program space station flights in 1972.
- The Viking unmanned Mars landing expedition is postponed from 1973 to 1975.

Dr. Paine then announced that the go-ahead has been given to design a reusable space shuttle and an advanced manned orbiting space station.

The space shuttle and the space station are regarded by the space agency as vital elements of its planetary exploration program in the next two decades.

Speaking of planned manpower cuts, Dr. Paine said: "We already have announced the closing of our electronics research center in Cambridge, Mass."

"We estimate that the total number of Americans working in NASA programs will decline from 190,000 at the end of the 1970 financial year (next June 30) to about 140,000 at the end of 1971."

Thieves Bank (What Cheek!) On Public Trust

GRIMSBY, England, Jan. 13 (Reuters)—Thieves treated a "fake" deposit box, outside a bank here and collected hundreds of pounds, earning a rare compliment from police.

"They deserve every penny they got for their cheek," a policeman said.

The fake box was inscribed: "The night safe is temporarily out of order. Customers are invited to use the temporary box provided." They did and the thieves returned to pick up the deposits.

Airliner Down In West Samoa With 33 Aboard

APIA, Western Samoa, Jan. 13 (Reuters)—A Polynesian Airlines DC-8 airliner with 33 passengers and crew aboard crashed into a lagoon after takeoff from Faleolo Airport here early today and there are believed to be no survivors.

The plane was on a flight to Pago Pago, American Samoa, and foreign tourists were among those on board.

Attempts are being made to recover the plane.

The aircraft, fully loaded, took off from the airport, gained altitude, then dipped into a sharp left turn, eyewitnesses said. Officials said there were "no indications of survivors."

28 Missing in Andes Crash

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 13 (UPI)—A Peruvian Faneft Airlines DC-8 with 28 persons aboard was reported missing and feared down in the Andes today.

The four-engine propeller-driven craft disappeared on a flight between Trujillo and Juanjui, in northern Peru. The flight crosses the Andes which in some areas reach to 20,000 feet.

Tax Payment by Credit Card Introduced by U.S. Banks

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (UPI)—The almost unlimited versatility of the credit card has been broadened still further with the disclosure that millions of taxpayers in at least nine states now will be able to pay their federal income taxes by credit card—even on time payments.

The revolutionary plan will be available to cardholders of both BankAmericard and MasterCard, the major national bank cards.

The first bank in the nation to announce the government-backed program was the City National Bank and Trust Company of Columbus, Ohio. It, in turn, will make the program available through more than 200 banks in Ohio and West Virginia and one in Ashland, Ky.

The group has about \$3 million BankAmericard holders.

John G. McCoy, chairman, and C. Gordon Jeffette, president of City National, announced the plan simultaneously in Columbus and New York.

In Colorado, meanwhile, four banks in Denver and two in Colorado Springs will announce similar plans tomorrow under which nearly 250 agent banks in the Rocky Mountain area—Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota and New Mexico—will offer tax credit to \$14,000 MasterCard holders in the region.

Violence Panel Asks Center For Study of U.S. News Media

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (UPI)—A task force of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence has recommended the creation of an independent national center for media study that would judge the performance of the press and broadcast journalism.

A 614-page report of the task force, entitled "Mass Media and Violence," said there is a "crisis of confidence" between the American people and the news media and some means should be found for making the media more responsive to the public.

One criticism was that the media had "contributed to the widespread use of confrontation as an instrument of social change by their failure to report adequately the conditions underlying current protest."

"The increased level of violence in the country today is partially owing to the sluggish response of our institutions to social change," the report said. "But the press shares in this sluggishness, and an important part of its inadequacy is the inability of new and different voices to gain routine and peaceful access to the centralized news media."

Commission Disbanded

The commission, headed by Dr. Milton E. Eisenhower, former president of the John Hopkins University, was disbanded on Dec. 12 while the task force report was being printed. The final report of the commission endorsed in general some of the task force's recommendations to the media but made no mention of the proposed study center.

This report is one of 12 published by the commission without comment during its 18-month tenure. The task force was co-directed by Robert E. Baker, a young attorney who worked in the Justice Department under former Attorney General Ramsey Clark and Dr. Sandra J. Ball, a Seattle sociologist. Other members of the 33-member task force included David L. Lange, general counsel, and P. Clifton Berry Jr., research associate.

Testimony that was taken by the commission from a wide range of witnesses and independent research of the staff were incorporated into the report.

The idea of an independent national body to evaluate the performance of the press and broadcast journalism was first proposed by Sen. McCarthy in 1964.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Effiong Pleads for Pause

Biafrans Flee to Bush As Nigerians Push On

By Lawrence Fellows
LAGOS, Nigeria, Jan. 13 (UPI)—Federal Nigerian troops pressed deep into the shattered remnants of Biafra today, consolidating their hold on the vanquished young republic after the capitulation of its government yesterday.

The scattered reports from the area today suggested a frightening picture of confused, hungry civilians fleeing into the bush, and of defeated Biafran soldiers in disarray, afraid to surrender, shedding their ragged uniforms and running with the civilians, first in one direction and then in another.

There were no substantiated reports of pillage or massacre.

It was reported that all roads around the former fighting area were blocked off, and that private aircraft have been grounded. The whole area appeared to be effectively closed to outsiders.

Ojukwu in Portugal?

[Biafran leader Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu, who dropped out of sight since fleeing his doomed country last week, has taken temporary refuge in Portugal, a "reliable" Biafran source told the Associated Press in Lisbon tonight.

[The source, who asked not to be identified for fear of reprisal, said Gen. Ojukwu, gloomy and downcast, arrived in Faro, southern Portugal, with his family and a "large" retinue early yesterday, flying in from Sao Tome, a tiny Portuguese equatorial island off the Nigerian coast, through Abidjan, in the Ivory Coast.

[He drove immediately to Lisbon and went into hiding inside the Biafran mansion, the source added. Though Portuguese authorities did not confirm the report.

[The source said that Gen. Ojukwu was planning to go to Abidjan soon if the Ivory Coast government would grant him the right to reside there.

[He said Gen. Ojukwu told his entourage during the Sao Tome stopover the Biafran military machine had collapsed "not because of lack of value but for lack of food and heavy weaponry."

"We do not need mercenaries to fight on our side but we need airplanes and heavy arms," he said.

[The source further quoted Gen. Ojukwu as saying: "I did not flee the country. I left Biafra to spare further bloodshed and organize international aid. If a peace agreement with Nigeria was not to materialize, I am ready to return home and continue to fight."

Last night there was said to be a great deal of shooting around the Biafran makeshift airstrip on the road between Ull and Idiala. Before the federal troops finally overran the airstrip, which had been turned up by artillery fire, a plane chartered by Caritas, the Roman Catholic relief agency, managed to take off last night under heavy fire carrying 45 refugees. The refugees, most of them Biafrans, made it to Sao Tome, the Portuguese island 400 miles off the African coast. There have been no substantiated reports of heavy shooting since then.

At army headquarters in Lagos there was dismay at the latest news and sketches of the reports from the Biafran commanders at the front to Biafra.

Tonight, however, it was announced that 50,000 Biafran soldiers had laid down their arms and surrendered to federal forces of the 1st Division in the northern and eastern sectors.

At noon today, Brig. Gen. Philip Effiong, the Biafran chief of staff who took over from Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu when he fled from the crumbling republic on Saturday night, and who offered the Biafran surrender yesterday, went back on the Biafran radio to appeal to Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, the Nigerian leader, to slow the advance of the federal troops because of the pain that had set in among Biafrans.

"The continuing advance of federal troops is still causing population movements and much fear and suffering among the people," he said.

"I appeal again to Maj. Gen. Gowon to order a pause in the advance of federal troops to allow the suffering of the people through increasing mass movements."

"Maj. Gen. Gowon and all world statesmen should remember that a sense of insecurity and the fear of a massacre of our people have been at the root of this conflict."

"The continued advance of federal troops is aggravating this mass fear."

Orders to Push On

In his midnight broadcast last night, Gen. Gowon accepted Gen. Effiong's offer of surrender, but said there was no question of slowing the army's advance.

"Field commanders are instructed to push on and establish effective federal presence in all areas still remaining under secessionist control," Gen. Gowon said.

The Nigerian leader also asked the Biafrans to send the emissaries that Gen. Effiong had appointed to work out the detailed arrangements for an orderly surrender. By tonight no emissaries had come out to start talking. And the Biafran radio was still broadcasting its customary assortment of scratchy

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Britain Allocates \$12 Million For Rehabilitation in Nigeria

LONDON, Jan. 13 (UPI)—The British government said today that it had approved a special allocation of \$12 million for relief and rehabilitation in Nigeria.

The announcement came as Prime Minister Harold Wilson met this afternoon with Clyde Ferguson, President Nixon's adviser on relief for Nigeria. Mr. Ferguson is expected to go to Lagos, the Nigerian capital, soon to look into the relief job ahead.

Britain's first effort to send immediate aid to Biafran refugees was delayed by the Nigerian government, which had declined to give clearance to an RAF transport plane filled with medical supplies.

Nigeria informed Britain today that she would allow the supplies to enter the country in a civilian airplane. Nigeria sent London a list of medical supplies most urgently needed and requested Land Rovers and ten-ton trucks. The medical supplies are now being shifted from the military plane to a chartered civil aircraft.

Caution Expected

The expectation among officials here is that Nigeria will be cautious in accepting the flood of relief offers from around the world to avoid giving the impression that she cannot handle her own affairs.

[United Press International reported from London tonight that the Nigerian government had cleared the flight of the British relief plane. Britain has had to postpone the flight for 24 to 72 hours, however, to obtain materials specifically requested by Nigerian authorities, the news agency said.

Lagos has also made clear that Nigeria desires only civilian aid, ruling out Britain's offer of military engineers to help rebuild bridges and roads. As a result, two large British civil engineering companies operating in Nigeria have now placed their resources at the disposal of the government's disposal.

The Rev. Kevin Doherty, an Irish Roman Catholic missionary who returned from Biafra on Saturday, said here today that when he left "people were dying in the thousands." He urged world relief agencies to rush food to the area "irrespective of permission or legality."

U.S. Awaits Word

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (Reuters)—U.S. relief efforts are still standing by on alert status awaiting Nigerian agreement to permit their use in Biafran mercy missions, the White House said today.

President Nixon is being kept closely informed of the developments, White House spokesman Ron Ziegler added.

Mr. Ziegler said a press conference that the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, David Newsom, was meeting in Lagos today with Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, the Nigerian chief of state, to discuss the offer of American aircraft.

Sight—C-130 cargo aircraft and four helicopters are standing by at the flight for 24 to 72 hours, however, to obtain materials specifically requested by Nigerian authorities, the news agency said.

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Egypt Reports It Repulsed Israeli Planes Near Cairo

CAIRO, Jan. 13 (UPI)—Cairo's military spokesman said today that Israeli aircraft penetrated into the Delta to within nine miles of the city but were driven off by Egyptian planes and anti-aircraft defenses.

The low-flying Israeli aircraft, a spokesman said, attempted to attack military targets at Khanka, 50 miles northeast of the capital, at Tel el Kabir, 25 miles north of the city on the highway to the Suez town of Ismailia.

"Our interceptors and air defenses repulsed the enemy aircraft and forced them to the east," the spokesman reported.

In Tel Aviv, Reuters reported, Israeli military spokesmen said the planes launched a "camp" containing air bases against Egyptian banks and also attacked military installations at Tel el Kabir.

All Israeli planes returned safely, the spokesman said.

[Military sources here said some Egyptian planes scrambled but there were no air battles.

[While the raid was in progress, Egyptian military planes pounded Egyptian military targets in the northern and southern sectors of the Suez Canal, following this up nearly an hour later with a 45-minute attack in the central sector, the spokesman said.

Israeli penetrations six days ago to targets as close as 18 miles from Cairo were followed by an Egyptian Air Force strike last Saturday on an Israeli anti-aircraft missile base on the eastern shore on the Gulf of Suez.

The Israeli attacks in the vicinity of Cairo have had no apparent impact on the capital's inhabitants. Apart from occasional air raid drills, when people are supposed to seek shelter, life goes on much as before.



LEADING THE BLIND—A grim South Vietnamese soldier of Saigon's 7th Division guides a blinded buddy back to HQ after a skirmish. Vietnam story, Page 2.

Senator Gives 'Less Than a Speech' McCarthy in Paris: Charming, Impeccable

By Mary Blume
PARIS, Jan. 13.—In what he described as "less than a speech, more than a discussion," Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy last night gave Americans in Paris nearly two hours of charm, wit, good sense and impeccable platform technique. The enthusiasm that greeted him was huge and predictable, and even the uncommitted may have wondered, as in the Robert Lowell poem called "For Eugene McCarthy," "Who will swear you wouldn't have done good to the country."

Whether or not he will actually put himself again in the position of doing good for the country remains, of course, unclear.

"It is," Sen. McCarthy explained, "much harder to stop running for the presidency than it is to start."

The meeting, held at the American Students and Artists Center on the Boulevard Raspail, was organized by the center's director at the request of a McCarthy aide. It was chaired by Mrs. Maria Jolas, the writer and translator who is also a leader of the Paris-American peace movement.

Sen. Eugene McCarthy in speech at the Students and Artists Center in Paris.

While most of the overflow audience was American and young, French listeners included the writer Nathalie Sarraute and a top TV reporter, who arrived with cameras and the question: How do you see relations between France and the United States?

"Relations of any kind with France are necessarily tenuous," Sen. McCarthy replied to laughter and applause. The top TV reporter was seen to blush.

The talk began with Sen. McCarthy protesting mildly at having to speak while seated at a table because of the cameras and microphones. "We are all under the control of the electronic media—all of us except Sybil Agnew," his brief talk centered on U.S. failures in philosophy, program and policy, specifically in the fields of poverty, civil rights, and foreign and military affairs.

In the question period that followed, Sen. McCarthy, as expected, refused to discuss the Vietnam peace conference that was his main reason for coming to Paris. Also as expected, he rested on the rocklike ambiguity that he has made very much his own when discussing his future plans.

He still intends to give up his Minnesota Senate seat this

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Refugees on Last Plane

Chaos, Gunfire Force Agency To Suspend Airlift to Biafra

By Marvin Howe

SAO TOME, Jan. 13 (NYT).—The Biafran airlift is grounded. The chaos and risk around last night's flight into the terror-ridden territory have convinced leaders here of Joint Church Aid that they cannot return until there is a minimum of law and order.

About three million persons who depended on the airlift now have nothing. "It's terrible but there's nothing we can do without certain security," said the Rev. Thomas Cunningham, spokesman for the international relief organization based on this Portuguese island. It's the survival of the fittest now in Biafra. I wouldn't be prepared to ask any pilot to fly in now and I wouldn't go in myself, not after last night. It was as if the whole country were on fire and everyone was trying to get out by one small fire escape.

Plane Under Fire

The Biafran airlift got one plane into the devastated territory last night. It was immediately surrounded by hundreds of panicked Biafrans, who could only think of escape.

Forty-five Biafrans, including three who were badly injured, were hustled onto the DC-8. But as the plane took off, machine-gun fire rained on the bush, damaging the fuel tank and the instrument panel and grazing the finger of pilot Tony Jonsson.

Mr. Jonsson, an Icelandic pilot, took off from the rough Uga airstrip, 30 miles east of Biafra's Uli airport, which is now closed. Mr. Jonsson arrived only 15 minutes behind schedule at this island off the African coast, which has served as the base of Joint Church Aid's relief airlift since the beginning of 1968.

Another plane with a load of tons of stockfish did not attempt

to land after the firing at Uga. A third plane was in control, remaining along the Nigerian coast and keeping in radio contact with Sao Tome.

The relief organizations had not expected the flood of Biafrans and had originally planned to bring out missionaries and relief workers who were caught in the war zone and were unable to continue their work. Forty-two foreigners, mostly relief workers, took off from here last night for Amsterdam and Prestwick, Scotland.

Nowhere to Go

"But the Biafrans don't have anywhere to go," said a member of Caritas, the Roman Catholic relief organization. "They can't all come here."

Portuguese Gov. Silva Sebastiao, who has cooperated closely with Joint Church Aid's relief operation, was at the airport tonight with stretchers and ambulances to take care of any wounded. Food and lodging were provided for the refugees in a shelter for unemployed workers.

The Biafran refugees, who were mostly boys or mothers with young children, appeared dazed as they buddled in corners of the airport. None of them knew what they were going to do. "I want to wait here until things are normal again in Biafra," a girl said.

Portuguese who have come out of Biafra in the last few days are not optimistic about an early return to normality. "There's so much hatred you can't expect it all to stop no matter what the leaders say," said an Irish nun who has spent the last four years in Biafra.

All day long, Biafra Radio monitored here has been appealing to the people for calm. "Biafran soldiers must maintain law and order at all times and they should do their best to save lives," the broadcast said. But many Biafrans do not have radios.

"I only hope the world will be able to prevent the slaughter," said Elaine Okonkwe, the American wife of Lt. Col. A. O. Okonkwe, a U.S.-educated Biafran doctor and one of Maj. Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu's close aides. Mrs. Okonkwe and her family were living near Okigwe when the Biafrans began their fight. They spent several days fleeing from Okigwe as the advancing troops before they reached Uli airport.

Massacre Feared

Mrs. Okonkwe was evacuated with her children from Sao Tome to Uli and will go to New York. But she had to leave her husband behind. "If the big powers don't do something, there will be mass murder," she said angrily. "Many people don't know the war is over; they'll only know when there's no place left to run."

Father Cunningham said that so far there has been no evidence of slaughter of Biafrans by federal troops.

An Irish journalist, who came out of Biafra on the eve of the breakdown of the resistance movement, reported wholesale death everywhere: children pushing dead bodies in wheelbarrows to mass graves, the deliberate gunning down of women fleeing on the highway by Nigerian MIGs, the brutal shooting down of men who tried to steal a piece of stockfish.

Mass starvation is perhaps the immediate cause of Biafra's defeat, according to Father Cunningham. "The federals came on attacking quietly with speed and the Biafrans were simply too weak physically to resist."

Airlift Unit Ready

GENEVA, Jan. 13 (NYT).—An official of Joint Church Aid said today that the organization would be able to deliver 500 tons of food and medicine a day to the beleaguered territory of Biafra if it obtained permission from the Nigerian government to resume airlift operations.

Pope's Talk Protested

ROME, Jan. 13 (NYT).—The Nigerian ambassador to Italy made today what he said "could be called a protest" against Pope Paul's reference on Sunday to the possibility of genocide in Biafra.

The ambassador, John M. Garba, called on the Most Rev. Agostino Casaroli, secretary of the Council for Public Affairs of the church, to express his government's "surprise" at the pope's words, addressed in Rome in St. Peter's Square on Sunday.

"I expressed the surprise of my government that the Holy Father, particularly at this time when war is ending, instead of healing wounds should arouse the Catholic world to something like religious 'war,'" he said, adding, in response to a question, "Yes, you could call it a protest."

The Vatican announced, meanwhile, that Pope Paul was sending "a large sum of money" to Nigeria for "the needy and suffering population." It will be taken there and distributed by Msgr. Jean Rodhat, president of Caritas International, the church's relief agency. Msgr. Rodhat conferred with Jean Cardinal Villot, Vatican secretary of state, this morning and will leave for Nigeria tomorrow.

Biafran Exiles In London Are Angry, Afraid

Some Blame U.K. Aid To Nigeria for Defeat

By Gloria Emerson

LONDON, Jan. 13 (NYT).—Hundreds of Biafrans, emotions seething on many faces, crowded together today in a red brick Victorian building that had been the headquarters here for representatives of the government of Maj. Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu.

The anxiety and the anger felt by Biafran exiles was evident. After 90 days of fighting, Biafra officially surrendered yesterday in its secessionist war with Nigeria.

"Get away from me," a young law student said, pulling away from a Briton who tried to touch him consoling on the arm.

Aside from their bitterness that Biafra was not helped more in the struggle, Biafrans today were also afraid to talk about the war or to give their names to reporters. Fear of reprisals by the Nigerians against them or relatives still in the territory that was Biafra, is strong.

Inside the building, where the portrait of Gen. Ojukwu was in many rooms, there were only Biafrans. No one else was allowed to enter. Ignatius Kogbara, the highest-ranking representative here, who recently returned from Biafra, spoke calmly, it was said, to the people who had surrounded him since early this morning. A tall man in his mid-30s, he arrived here from Biafra in 1968 with his wife, Anne, and their four small children. He is not an Ibo; his wife is.

It was Anne Kogbara—a tall woman with a soft voice—who was willing to talk to a middle-aged American, who had been a friend, outside the building. Small clusters of Biafrans, entering and leaving the building, tried to persuade Mrs. Kogbara not to do so.

It Was the American who wept.

"Look, you see, how I am calm," Mrs. Kogbara said. "There was no more hope that we could go on, you know that, yourself, but I remember what we did. Don't forget. After a blockade of two and a half years, we still kept on. If Biafra—helped by Americans, could she have won the war against Hitler?"

She then went back into the building, which has been the rallying point for an estimated 3,000 Biafrans in the United Kingdom.

The British government has been unable during the civil war to estimate the number of Biafrans in this country, since it did not recognize the secessionist state which broke away from Nigeria in 1967. Biafrans who entered Britain held Nigerian or British passports.

In London, they were a small, often fearful, but dignified group who kept calm even when the war news was bad and, one by one, the important towns of Biafra fell. A majority of them are students. Others who are older stayed on, hoping that when the war ended they could return to Biafra to rebuild it.

Many Biafrans here felt frustrated or unhappy in this country. They felt that official British aid to Nigeria, and supply of arms to it, contributed heavily to Biafra's peril.

A large number of Biafrans had no choice but to stay in Britain. Their families had been killed or their whereabouts were not known. Their home towns were under Nigerian control.

"Britannia Rules the Grave" and "Biafra's Britain's Shame" are some placards carried today by British supporters of Biafra's struggle. A small procession marched from Trafalgar Square to 10 Downing Street, the residence of Prime Minister Harold Wilson, where they left a petition demanding Britain send in immediate relief supplies.

There is considerable skepticism here among Biafran sympathizers that the federal military government in Lagos will expedite relief supplies to starving Biafrans in time to save them.

Panel Urges Media Study

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manoe of the press was advocated 22 years ago by the Commission on Freedom of the Press, headed by Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, former president of the federal military government. The proposal was bitterly opposed by the media. But similar recommendations have come recently from a number of sources, including the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

"We think the known and potential effects of the media are so critical that we cannot wait another quarter century," the task force report said.

Under the task force plan, the center would be independent of both the media and the government, even though the President would make the initial appointments, some from a list of nominees submitted by the media.

The center would monitor and issue reports on the performance of media, help work out procedures to help "significant" dissident groups receive news coverage, examine the relationship between the media and advertisers, politicians and policy makers and undertake other functions to help improve the quality of the news.



NIGERIA'S STAND—Peter Udoh, Nigeria's Chargé d'Affaires in Washington, issuing an embassy statement saying his country would take steps to feed Biafran refugees.

Effiong Appeals for Pause

Biafrans Flee Advance of Nigerian Army

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records that are classical or that were popular sometime before May 30, 1967, when Gen. Ojukwu, then a lieutenant colonel, raised the flag of his independent republic. The boycott and blockade that began then soon evolved into the devastating civil war that cost Nigeria \$1 billion or more, and probably two million lives.

Military Necessity

In his broadcast last night, Gen. Gowon had indicated that he would do all he could to avoid adding to the cost in human lives. "All field commanders will take all necessary measures to give full protection to surrendering troops," the general said.

He spoke of the instruction to the commanders to push on and establish control in the shattered republic. It is an accepted military necessity that the troops should move while they can, while there is no resistance.

But there is also a risk in sending a long-frustrated, undertrained army into a tiny, forested enclave crisscrossed by perhaps four million frightened people, including missionaries, nuns and relief workers who, in the eyes of the Nigerian soldiers, have been helping the other side. To lessen the obvious dangers accompanying the advance of his army, Gen. Gowon added:

"Federal troops in carrying out this directive will be accompanied by police units and will exercise all

care and shoot only if they encounter resistance."

A Job for the Police

The Nigerian police commander, Inspector General Kam Selemon, moved swiftly today to dispatch police units to the former battle sectors.

In an action that appeared both conciliatory and magnanimous, he appealed to Biafrans who had served as policemen in the days when the Nigerian republic was united to go forward and join the police force in an effort to restore calm and law and order.

Specifically, the inspector general asked P. I. Okeke, who had been Biafra's police commissioner and served Biafra as its police inspector general, to get in touch with Isa Adejo, the Nigerian police commissioner in Enugu, to work out the reconciliation.

Students Rejoice

In Lagos today, the police displayed a very limited patience with anything that might disturb the calm that prevails in the Nigerian capital. There had been almost no obvious excitement about the Biafran surrender until this morning, when students from Lagos University gathered by the seashore and the center of town to sing and shout about the victory.

Gowon Seeks Relief Drive

LAGOS, Jan. 13 (AP).—Gen. Gowon today blasted international relief agencies as a massive multi-

national drive started to take shape to feed Biafra.

"Let them keep their blood money," Gen. Gowon said in a radio interview, his voice trembling in anger. "We don't want their help or assistance. We will do it ourselves."

He was asked if Nigeria wanted aid from relief agencies, like the Joint Church Aid, which had continued to fly supplies to Biafra, skirting a federal blockade.

Earlier, the chairman of the Nigerian Red Cross, Sir Adetokunbo Ademola, said that Nigeria had too many offers of help from governments and agencies. "We don't need so much," he said, explaining that certain supplies were available locally or already on hand.

PARIS, Jan. 13 (UPI).—Two European Red Cross volunteers evacuated from Biafra said yesterday that Algerian elements fought the final offensive.

"According to the statements of the population and the fugitives of the Biafran Army, these Algerians whose numbers are still unknown, were on the heels of the Biafran forces in the final offensive during the last offensive, which precipitated the fall of Biafra," said Dr. Jacob Stovner, a Norwegian doctor attached to the International Red Cross Committee.

"Last Wednesday, Biafran troops took 40 Algerians prisoner, not far from my sector," Dr. Stovner said. "I believe I saw two of these prisoners myself. They were whites of an Arab type."

Lagosian officials today described the reports as "pure invention," the Associated Press reported from Algiers.

Prisoners Released

LAGOS, Jan. 13 (AP).—Gen. Effiong today ordered all civilian and military detainees immediately released, Radio Biafra said.

Gen. Effiong was referred to as "His Excellency," the commander in chief of the Nigerian army, in a letter from Gen. Ojukwu, who left Gen. Effiong in charge as chief of general staff.

It was not known how many prisoners were involved, but it was presumed he meant federal prisoners of war as well.

Surprised by Collapse

Although a UN spokesman acknowledged that the collapse of Biafra had caught the secretariat by surprise, the UNICEF representative said that his agency had received indications two or three weeks ago of what was impending.

Undernourishment of the Biafran Army was the key, he said. He quoted figures that 60 percent of the fighting population of Biafra, specifically including the army, is now under 16 years of age.

From a technical standpoint Biafra's surrender should ease the food problem. The airstrip at Uli, now captured, has been a bottleneck in the supply effort—although two relief flights reportedly landed there as late as Sunday night.

With knowledge that the Nigerian final push was on, UNICEF's executive director, Henry R. Labouisse, and his staff began assembling extra supplies in the nearby areas. A chartered ship commanded by the Irish National Committee of UNICEF also has been pressed into service.

Unrecognized Effort

Other UN officials here have been acutely aware that the international organization has given the appearance of unconcern and non-involvement with a situation that may cost a million lives—although there has been more effort here than has been published.

"The explanation is not that Mr. Thant lacks humanitarian impulses, but that the Nigerian civil war has been represented by African countries and the Organization of African Unity as a domestic affair. Although the secretary-general theoretically has power to bring up situations he regards as a threat to the peace, in practice the UN involves itself only at the request of sovereign governments."

Agnew in Australia, Vows No Withdrawal From Pacific

By James M. Naughton

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 13 (NYT).—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew greeted Australians today with a pledge of partnership in the Pacific and a wave of friendship to anti-war demonstrators.

When he arrived here under heavy security this afternoon, Mr. Agnew told Prime Minister John Gorton that it is "the destiny of our generation to come to grips with troubles and master them, so that our children may have peace. For our part, America will never shrink from this destiny, this challenge, this opportunity."

It was the strongest outline Mr. Agnew has given of his 11-nation tour through Asia and the Pacific of the reasons why the United States intends to stand by its commitments to its allies.

But at least 50 young and middle-aged Australians, who turned out to get a look at the vice president, saw him say the United States as enemies of peace. They waved signs with sentiments such as "The Silent Majority Supported Effiong," shouted "Say something stupid, Spiro," tangled with Canberra police, and tossed a tomato at Mr. Agnew's back.

The vice president was playing a wry game inside the National War Memorial. Police arrested five persons.

Booted by Demonstrators

When Mr. Agnew and his wife, Judy, emerged from the Memorial after the incident, the Vietnam war opponents booed. Mrs. Agnew looked calmly at the demonstrators, who were about 50 yards away, and waved. Then the vice president did too.

The demonstrators, who were outnumbered five to one by more than 100 police, gathered outside the Rex Hotel and shouted at the vice president as he left this evening for dinner at the prime minister's residence. At the residence was a group of about 30 friendly demonstrators, most of them immigrants from Central Europe. They held a large sign which read: "Welcome Yank, Best Wishes to Mr. Agnew from Citizens of Canberra."

In a formal statement that he read when he arrived in Canberra late in the afternoon, Mr. Agnew said:

"Let me make it very clear," he said, "that despite a great deal of speculation and rumor, we are not withdrawing from Asia and the Pacific."

Nations at the edge of the Pacific, like Australia and the United States, are the president noted, "may sometimes be tempted to withdraw from this new community, with its turbulence and uncertainties, to seek tranquility and the enjoyment of our blessings. But the ocean provides no sanctuary for the rich, no barrier behind which we can hide our abundance."

The vice president spoke of a "peaceful revolution" in Asia and said it was rooted in Western ideals of national independence, personal freedom and social progress.

Calling the United States "one anchor of a vast Pacific community," Mr. Agnew said that "both our interest and our ideals propel us across the Pacific, not as conquerors or colonizers, but as partners."

Prime Minister Gorton told Agnew that he had been welcomed in eight of nine nations on his trip—actually number is nine—"You have been more welcome than you were here in the capital of Australia."

Mr. Agnew's remarks on U.S. commitment were prepared as he told reporters travel aboard his plane from Ball, donesia, with the help of the State Department and President Nixon's staff of national security adviser Henry Kissinger.

Explosion at Auckland Hotel

AUCKLAND, New Zealand. (AP).—An explosion this morning rocked the hotel where Agnew is to stay when he arrives here in two days for talks with the New Zealand government.

The explosion shook the seven-story Hotel but no damage was caused, police reported. It have so far been unable to trace the cause of the blast.

Reds Beef U. Anti-Aircraft Sites in Laos

SAIGON, Jan. 13 (AP).—Official sources yesterday disclosed strengthening of North Vietnam anti-aircraft defenses in Laos.

Headquarters reported 55 Communist troops killed in two separate fights in the rolling foot below Da Nang and in rice paddies south of Saigon. American jets were put at two killed and wounded.

Sources said North Vietnam anti-aircraft fire had increased about 30 percent during the American bombing pings along the Ho Chi Minh Trail, eastern Laos over which North Vietnamese war supplies move.

Enemy "Hunting"

"It is quite obvious that enemy is making an effort to protect his lines of communications," said one source. "It is good indication that our interior line efforts are hurting him."

Earlier this week, the press of North Vietnamese surface-to-air missiles in Laos was disclosed. Sources said North Vietnam truck traffic moving through toward South Vietnam had increased by ten times since last October.

They said this increase reflected the opportunity presented the North Vietnamese by the weather. One source reported the import of trucks by North Vietnam from Soviet-bloc countries had increased.

Between 12,000 and 15,000 North Vietnamese trucks trickling reported along the trail in last month.

Thien's Tough Line

SAIGON, Jan. 13 (Reuter). President Nguyen Van Thieu voiced total opposition to any accommodation with Hanoi or Viet Cong and called for termination of movements eating coalition or neutralism South Vietnam.

"To end the war, we must be the Communist aggressors," he said. Mr. Thieu was at his most uncompromising in an address to nearly 3,000 village and town officials graduating from a "revolutionary development" training course at Vung Tau, 40 miles east of Saigon.

A summary of his speech to him as denouncing "political witchery" and "political speculation in Saigon" who are actually eating movements of betrays the nation.

Britain Gives Aid to Nigeria

(Continued from Page 1)

Pope Air Force Base, N.C., to help if Nigeria agrees.

Mr. Ziegler confirmed that discussions were still going on regarding allocation of \$10 million of foodstuffs and medicines which President Nixon authorized yesterday for Biafran relief.

Embassy Issues Denial

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—The Nigerian Embassy here yesterday strongly criticized charges of mass killings or mistreatment of those in fallen Biafra.

In a press statement, the Nigerian chargé d'affaires, Peter Udoh, said: "The embassy categorically denies the imputations of mass killings and mistreatment of civilians by victorious Nigerian troops that have been expressed in some quarters."

Mr. Udoh also said that reports of possible mass starvation in Biafra were highly exaggerated.

"There is ample food," he said in reply to a question.

Existing relief supplies should last for the next week or two without any further shipments from abroad, he said.

Russia Scorns Aid

MOSCOW, Jan. 13 (WP).—Soviet help to federal Nigeria consists of "support and material aid in the struggle against attempts by imperialist forces to use tribal strife to split the country," Foreign Ministry spokesman Leonid Zamyatin said today.

Asked at a press conference about possible Soviet aid to the starving millions for whom Nigeria must care now that it has defeated the secessionist state of Biafra, Mr. Zamyatin said:

"The so-called 'aid' to the rebels through various charity organizations in Western capitals... is nothing but interference in Nigeria's internal affairs. Were this genuinely humanitarian aid to the population, it should be rendered only through the federal government and at its request."

The Soviet press carried at least six reports on Nigeria today. One in Pravda was typical. It recognized that "hundreds of thousands of people have died" as a result of the civil war. It repeated the idea that Western powers were still trying to "interfere" by offering "planes, detachments and missions" and blamed the war on the "machinations of the biggest oil monopolies of the world."

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	C	F		C	F
AMSTERDAM	4	41	Overcast		
ANKARA	27	48	Cloudy		
ATLANTA	27	48	Cloudy		
BEIRUT	20	68	Partly cl		
BELGRADE	10	50	Cloudy		
BERLIN	10	50	Cloudy		
BOMBAY	8	48	Very cl		
BRAZILIA	10	50	Cloudy		
BUENOS AIRES	10	50	Cloudy		
CALCUTTA	28	84	Overcast		
COPENHAGEN	1	34	Overcast		
COSTA RICA	14	57	Rain		
DUBLIN	7	45	Rain		
EDINBURGH	8	45	Cloudy		
HAARLEM	12	55	Overcast		
HONGKONG	1	30	Foggy		
KARACHI	1	30	Foggy		
LAHORE	1	30	Overcast		
LONDON	10	50	Cloudy		
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Cloudy		
LISBON	12	55	Cloudy		
LYON	4	40	Rain		
MADRID	10	50	Cloudy		
MONTREAL	1	30	Very cl		
MOSCOW	4	39	Sunny		
NEW DELHI	1	30	Sunny		
NEW YORK	7	45	Partly cl		
NICOSIA	12	54	Sunny		
OSLO	0	32	Sunny		
PARIS	10	50	Cloudy		
PRAGUE	0	32	Rain		
ROME	10	50	Partly cl		
SALT LAKE CITY	1	30	Sunny		
SEATTLE	0	32	Sunny		
STOCKHOLM	0	32	Sunny		
TOKYO	20	68	Partly cl		
TORONTO	10	50	Cloudy		
VENICE	9	48	Rain		
WASHINGTON	3	37	Partly cl		
ZAGREB	10	50	Cloudy		

What Is Critical on Vietnam

Ball Gives Nixon Good Marks For Foreign Policy Conduct

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (UPI)—W. Ball, former under secretary of state and a critic of President Nixon, yesterday gave the President generally high marks for his conduct of foreign policy.

But Mr. Ball warned in a meeting with newsmen here that Mr. Nixon's toughest foreign-policy problems are in the future, particularly in Vietnam, the Middle East and South Asia.

Mr. Ball's chief criticism was that the President has failed properly to prepare the country for what could be a failure of American policy in Vietnam.

Mr. Nixon's policy of ordered withdrawal from Vietnam is the only sensible policy he could follow, said the former under secretary of state. But he added that the withdrawal of American forces could result in the overthrow of the Thieu government and an accommodation with Hanoi.

Mr. Ball, a Democrat who is now a partner in Lehman Brothers, the investment banking firm, said the administration should at least acknowledge that its policy may be unsuccessful. He has long argued that the United States should limit its commitment in Vietnam.

Midwest Effect

Mr. Ball applauded the President's efforts to achieve a four-power agreement for a Middle East settlement.

He said the President was right in attempting to re-establish a dialogue with Communist China. And he said he approved the Nixon decision to use American power more selectively.

The President's "style and manner" in foreign policy are "pretty good," Mr. Ball said, but added that Mr. Nixon has not yet had to face the kind of "critical questions" that test a President.

These questions are certain to arise, Mr. Ball said. In the Middle East, he added, another Arab-Israeli war will present a graver threat of big-power involvement than the June, 1967, war.

Declaring that another Arab-Israeli war is almost certain, Mr. Ball said the Russians will be more directly involved than in 1967 because they have military advisers at or near the front lines in Egypt.

India-Pakistan

Mr. Ball expressed extreme discouragement over political developments in India and Pakistan. Further deterioration in India could result in its dismemberment, forcing the U.S. President to make hard decisions, he said.

Relations with the Soviet Union are complicated by the latter's concern over Communist China and by the fact that the Russians have a "weak government" and face heavy domestic and foreign problems, he said.

Returning to the Vietnam issue, Mr. Ball said Mr. Nixon's Vietnamization program was almost certain to have one of two effects: One, it could result in fighting for many years between Vietnamese with as many as 300,000 American support troops remaining there. Or, two, the pressures on the Thieu government as American troops are withdrawn could bring about its downfall.

Mr. Ball argued that the President had no alternative but to continue the withdrawal program. There is no prospect, he said, that Hanoi will negotiate a settlement of the war with the United States.

8-Hour Cutoff

On Drinks, Drugs Asked for Pilots

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—The 150,000-member Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association appealed yesterday for an official time limit of eight hours on pilot drinking or the use of drugs before a flight.

The association's legislative Federal Aviation Administration to prohibit any person from acting as a crew member of a civil aircraft within eight hours after consuming any alcoholic beverage, or any drug that would impair his faculties.

Joseph E. Burkhardt, AOPA president, said the request was being made because a continuing study of drinking and flying indicates that a very small number of pilots have not responded to educational programs.

"We believe a specific time limit of eight hours would be a further educational guide to pilots and provide the FAA with a regulation easier to enforce than the present requirement of not flying while under the influence of alcohol," he said.

There is no U.S. regulation on the time lapse between the last drink and takeoff for airplane crew members. The FAA merely prohibits air crews from operating aircraft while under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

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WAVING THE FLAG—Georgia's Gov. Lester Maddox (center) holds a small American flag as he joins a demonstration by Atlanta High School pupils protesting a federal order transferring 1,700 teachers for racial balance.

Commuter Turns Revolutionary On Slow Long Island Train

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—A mini-revolt among Long Island Rail Road commuters was put down yesterday when police arrested a passenger who entered the cab of the train and tried to get it moving after a long delay.

Police said the rebellious passenger, identified as Fred Kimmelman, sparked the uprising by yelling, "Let's get this train moving!"

About 200 passengers shouted encouragement, police said, and Mr. Kimmelman then tried to take the throttle.

Railroad police quickly moved in and tried to take Mr. Kimmelman to their headquarters.

The crowd of irate passengers followed and at one point hoisted Mr. Kimmelman on their shoulders.

City police arrived in time to restrain him. He was given a summons for harassment, resisting arrest, criminal trespassing, disorderly conduct and criminal nuisance.

Chicago Officer Alters Story Of Raid Fatal to Panthers

By William Chapman

CHICAGO, Jan. 13 (WP)—The Chicago police sergeant who led the pre-dawn raid on a Black Panther apartment last month has changed his mind about who he thinks fired the opening shot.

Sgt. Daniel R. Groth testified yesterday that he now believes the first shot was fired by Mark Clark, a Black Panther party organizer from Peoria who was killed in the pre-dawn raid on Dec. 4.

Fred Hampton, chairman of the Illinois Black Panther party, was also killed in the raid.

Earlier police accounts, including Sgt. Groth's, have contended that a 17-year-old girl, Brenda Harris, fired the first blast from a shotgun as several officers came crashing into a hallway outside the apartment where she was lying on a bed.

The police contend that the shotgun blast came through a door inside the apartment, opening an extended "shoot-out."

Sgt. Groth said he changed his mind after seeing a newspaper photograph of a purported shotgun hole in the hallway and after consulting another member of the raiding party.

The new version has the effect of making the police account seem more plausible because of the location of Mr. Clark's body and of Miss Harris in the apartment.

Had she fired the shot, its trajectory presumably would have carried it almost directly into a wall opposite the door. But there are no gunpowder markings there.

There is one mark, possibly a bullet hole, near the top of the wall and toward the rear of the hallway.

Sgt. Groth said yesterday he now thinks the mark was made by a deer slug fired from Mr. Clark's shotgun from a position near the front of the apartment.

Mr. Clark, according to the police account, was killed by two shots fired by a policeman who burst into the apartment. His body was found slumped almost directly behind the door.

Sgt. Groth's testimony came during his fourth day on the witness stand at a special inquest in the shooting of Mr. Clark and Mr. Hampton.

Widespread doubts about the police version and public pressure from the black community prompted the inquest. One major cause of the doubt was the inability of the police to prove that a shot had been fired from inside the apartment.

'I Wanted to Be an Up-to-Date King'

Duke, Duchess of Windsor on British TV

By Gloria Emerson

LONDON, Jan. 13 (NTT)—The Duchess of Windsor said that she would like to be the head of an advertising agency. The Duke of Windsor said that his doctor told him it was better to smoke marijuana than ordinary tobacco but that he did not intend to try it.

The couple was interviewed by Kenneth Harris for a British Broadcasting Corp. television documentary shown tonight. The duchess complained that her husband, the former King of England who abdicated in 1937 to marry her, had two habits. One is smoking, which she described as a "dirty habit," and the other is golf. She objects to golf because it means the Duke of Windsor leaves her alone a great deal, she said.

In their first interview done for the publicly owned BBC, the Duke and Duchess of Windsor gave their opinions on the young, spoke of their lives together, the duke's father who was King George V, his ten months reign as King Edward VIII, the Earl of Mountbatten and their personal differences.

The duchess said that she liked to stay up late but the duke did not, and that they were always "late for things" although she was known for her punctuality.

The 75-year-old Duke of Windsor said, when asked his opinion of mini-skirts, that some of them were too mini.

"Now, the duchess and I are a little past the age of being what they call with it, but don't for one minute imagine that we weren't with it when we were younger," the duke said. "In fact, I was so much with it that this was one of the big criticisms that was leveled against me by the older generation."

The duchess described her husband, whom she first knew when he was the Prince of Wales, as "ahead of his time."

"I think he had lots of pep and was very much ahead of his time. I think he wanted to establish things that were a little... not ready for them perhaps," she said.

"I wanted to be an up-to-date king," the duke said.

"I had lots of political conceptions but I kept them to myself and that is the tradition of the royal family," he added.

His father's hobby was shooting.

U.S. Judge Delays Integration Of Atlanta Teachers for Month

By Bruce Galphin

ATLANTA, Jan. 13 (WP)—U.S. District Judge Frank Hooper announced yesterday that he would delay racial balancing of Atlanta's public school teachers until the end of the present quarter, thereby avoiding a mid-term reassignment of some 1,800 teachers.

Judge Hooper's postponement of the deadline from Feb. 1 to March 5 was expected to restore calm to the city, where the impending change had triggered student protest marches, mass meetings of parents and widespread teacher unrest.

The one-month delay was approved by Fifth Circuit Judge Griffin Bell, Judge Hooper explained.

Judge Bell said later that although he agreed with the logic of the delay, it still was subject to review by the Fifth Circuit.

The Fifth Circuit had set Feb. 1 as faculty integration deadline when it ruled on the cases of 16 Southern school districts last December. The court said the timetable applied to cases pending in district courts as well.

The district court has retained jurisdiction of the Atlanta case ever since it was filed 12 years and two days ago today.

Feb. 1 coincides with the semester break of most schools, but Atlanta operates on a four-quarter system, with the spring quarter starting March 5 this year.

Judge Hooper told his decision to a group of student protesters before he announced it in court this afternoon. The students were representatives of about 400 youngsters who marched on the federal courthouse through the icy streets of Atlanta at noon.

Most of the students went home after hearing of the delay, but the courtroom remained packed with white housewives.

The student march, second in the past four days, began at the Capitol. Protesters were greeted there by Gov. Lester Maddox, who passed out dozens of small American flags and marched once around the Capitol with the group.

Later in the afternoon, Atlanta School Superintendent John Leson met with student leaders from each high school, urging them to remain calm and to consider the bad picture their marches presented to the rest of the nation.

Gov. Maddox has urged defiance of integration orders and boycotts of integrated schools. This week-

Dr. King's Body Moved in Atlanta

ATLANTA, Jan. 13 (UPI)—The body of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was moved quietly before dawn today from South View Cemetery to a new grave near the Ebenezer Baptist Church where he had served as pastor, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference said.

An SCLC spokesman said the move was made a few hours after the Atlanta Board of Aldermen approved the reburial. Such approval is required for burial within the city limits at any site other than a cemetery.

"It is fitting and proper that a memorial to his life and work be established near his birthplace on Auburn Ave. and his beloved spiritual home, the Ebenezer Baptist Church," the aldermen said in a resolution.

Aliotti Decides Against Running for Governor

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13 (AP)—Democratic Mayor Joseph Aliotti announced yesterday that he will not run for governor of California this year.

His statement followed disclosures last month that he had split fees with Washington State officials that had been earned in a series of anti-trust suits against electrical equipment manufacturers on behalf of public utilities.

Roger Boas, state Democratic chairman, called for unity behind Jess Unruh, assembly minority leader, as the party's candidate to oppose Gov. Ronald Reagan in November.

Brandt Bids East Germany Humanize Its Ties With Bonn

BONN, Jan. 13 (UPI)—East Germany could most easily win international recognition by humanizing relations with West Germany, Chancellor Willy Brandt said today.

He told the East German leaders they ought to treat Germans at least as well as they treat foreigners.

"Visits and trips [to and from East Germany] ought not to be made more difficult for Germans than for other people," Mr. Brandt said in a preview of his state-of-the-nation report to parliament.

"The intention to travel from one Germany into the other Germany must not be hindered by forceful measures."

Mr. Brandt's written report was a summary of the address he will make before the lower house (Bundestag) tomorrow.

Recognition Effort

The West German chancellor made an oblique comment on East Germany's demand for recognition by non-Communist countries as a sovereign state.

"It is obvious and unavoidable," he said, "that the attitude of the people of foreign states toward the Germans depends essentially on how one German state treats the members of its own nation."

"Humanization of inter-German relations naturally would have an effect on international standing," he added. "Death, wounding and taking of prisoners along a frontier that runs through the middle of one's own nation speaks a language that cannot be ignored."

East German Foreign Minister Otto Winzer repeated his government's demand for international recognition in an interview published in East Berlin today.

He warned the West Germans that the road to the good relations they hope to develop with Moscow runs through East Germany.

The new West German government must pay the price of recognition, he said, if it wants to implement its plan to improve relations with East European nations.

As an example, he said West Germany could not achieve the reconciliation it seeks with Poland without the consent of East Germany.

Mr. Brandt will expand on his written report in his Bundestag speech tomorrow. The West German cabinet approved the text this morning. Debate on the speech is scheduled for Thursday and Friday, with the Christian Democratic op-

position expected to make trouble. The chancellor's report showed that West and East Germany have only a trickle of trade with each other and only a few other points of contact.

Cigarettes Are Burning Issue

SEOUL, Jan. 13 (AP)—South Korean President Park Chung-Hee decreed yesterday that government officials found smoking foreign cigarettes, mostly American, would be fired.

Mr. Park issued the stern order during a briefing on the crackdown by the Office of Monopoly on foreign cigarettes, which are totally banned here.

Under the present regulations, a person found smoking a foreign cigarette is subject to a fine of 4,000 won (\$13.33). Some local smokers complain that Korean cigarettes have recently deteriorated in quality and are expensive.

Germans Reject Italian Report of Defregger Probe

BONN, Jan. 13 (WP)—A dispute appeared to be shaping up today between Italian and West German authorities over Munich's auxiliary Bishop Matthias Defregger, who is accused of participating in a wartime massacre of Italian civilians.

Bishop Defregger has admitted passing on an order which resulted in the shooting of 17 men from the village of Flietto in 1944. At the time, he was a German Army captain, and the action was a reprisal for alleged partisan activity in the region.

Italian authorities said yesterday that an order for Bishop Defregger's arrest on a charge of murder or mass murder would be issued. But the state attorney in Munich, where Bishop Defregger resides as principal assistant to Julius Döpfner, said today that the investigative report received from Italy contains "no basis for any proceeding."

The Munich attorney, Dr. Manfred Ludolph, made his assessment on the basis of a one-and-a-half-page memorandum received from the Italian state attorney in Aquisila. Dr. Ludolph or one of his deputies is scheduled to go to Aquisila next week to be fully briefed on the Italian investigation.

Republican Runs For Kennedy Seat

BOSTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Josiah A. Spaulding, former chairman of the Republican party in Massachusetts, yesterday announced his candidacy for the U.S. Senate seat held by Democrat Edward M. Kennedy.

Mr. Spaulding, 46, challenged Sen. Kennedy to "face-to-face" debates, but said he did not think Sen. Kennedy would accept.

Mr. Spaulding, who never has been elected to public office, declined to say how he thought Sen. Kennedy's fortunes would be affected by his auto accident on Chappaquiddick Island in which Mary Jo Kopechne died.

Neither man is expected to have any major primary opposition.

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The Role of the Powers

Both the Soviet Union and the United States have accused one another of altering positions previously adopted in respect to the Middle East. But the plain fact is that neither has changed fundamentally—and therefore peace in the Middle East is as remote as before the powers began their talks on the subject.

Moscow adheres to the stand that Israel must abandon all territory occupied in 1967; that a de facto peace would begin with the withdrawal, with a de jure peace to follow the completion of this process. Israel has experienced a de facto cessation of hostilities and the abandonment of territories seized—which proved only an armed truce. It does not propose to pull back at all without some guarantees of a genuine de jure peace, and apparently intends to hold on to some of the ground gained in 1967 in any case.

The United States may differ with Israel about the extent of immediate withdrawal, but it sympathizes with the Israeli demand that there be at least the beginnings of formal negotiations between the parties in interest as evidence that a de jure peace can be agreed upon in good faith. Consequently, it adheres to the Rhodes formula of negotiation through a UN intermediary, with some territorial matters as part of these negotiations.

This is the vital difference between the powers. The Soviet Union wants them to agree on a substantive settlement, in effect, which would drive Israel back to its pre-1967 boundaries, without any diplomatic contacts between the parties in interest. Whether such a settlement would be considered binding on the Arab governments, to say nothing of the intransigent and increasingly powerful Arab guerrilla movement, is questionable. There are strict limits upon the ability of any great power, or combination of great powers, to influence smaller states, and neither Israel nor the United States can have much confidence in the will of the Soviet Union to force such states as, say, Syria or Iraq, to abide by conditions laid down for them.

The angry Israeli reaction to the concessions implied in the American plan indicates these limitations. It would seem that the Soviet Union has prudently decided to avoid a similar Arab reaction—even if Moscow has thereby nullified any hope that the powers could play an impartial and disinterested role in peace-making. The Soviet Union professes to want further discussions with the United States—but, apparently, only on its own, or on Arab terms. There are points of agreement between the two nations. But these are not really significant as long as the central division is so wide and so decisive.

Biafra Surrenders

Biafra surrendered Monday. It was an inevitable end to a struggle that was unequal from the beginning and for a cause whose hopelessness has been apparent for many months. The surrender statement by Brig. Philip Effiong suggests that many in Biafra's leadership had long recognized that continued military resistance could only increase the already grievous losses of the Ibos and their allies; but it was not until Gen. Ojukwu had fled that the realists could take the needed action to end the war. Having led his people to disaster, Gen. Ojukwu did not add to his stature in history by fleeing at the last moment with his family and his white Mercedes.

It took the federal Nigerian forces two and a half years to put down the rebellion despite their vast superiority in manpower, military equipment and foreign aid. The Biafrans fought bravely and skillfully, endured hunger and disease on a massive scale and exhibited incredible ingenuity in overcoming the hardships of their isolated position. Their perseverance in the face of staggering losses reflected their own idealism, the obduracy of their leadership and, not least, the widespread conviction among many Ibos that to surrender meant to die. Traces of that fear are detectable even in Brig. Effiong's moving statement of surrender.

Eyewitness reports indicate that the present situation in the area where Biafra made its last stand are literally terrible. Masses

of hungry and panic-stricken refugees are on the move; food reserves are scarce or nonexistent and confusion and despair are widespread. Even with the best will in the world, the victorious federal Nigerian forces have neither the organization nor the resources to restore quick stability, feed the hungry, house the homeless and perform all the many other vital tasks needed to end suffering and prevent additional deaths. While Gen. Gowon has called for correct and humane behavior by his troops, it cannot be easy for Nigerian soldiers to shift overnight from killing and hating Biafrans to helping and saving them.

In this critical situation, it is extremely urgent that a massive international relief effort be set in motion immediately to bring food, medical supplies, emergency housing units and other needed material and personnel into the area of greatest suffering. It is an essential prerequisite that the remaining Biafran military units lay down their arms in response to Brig. Effiong's order. But the Lagos government has a compelling responsibility to take prompt advantage of the relief offers extended by President Nixon and the heads of other governments. Procrastination would be inexcusable from a humanitarian standpoint, would lose for Nigeria world sympathy and would create new bitterness to complicate further the already monumental task of healing the deep wounds of the civil war.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Epitaph for Biafra

The first—but probably not the last—attempt to revise the map of Africa along ethnic lines has now failed. The very name of Biafra will soon belong to the past. But anyone who has visited that area, particularly in recent times, is certain to retain a vivid memory of the deportment of its sorely tried people.

Undernourishment was borne without complaint. No beggars were to be found. The leaders, by no means all Ibo tribesmen but also representative of minority tribes in the region, maintained a stoic calm. These traits united to form a total picture which stood out in brilliant contrast to the rest of Africa.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

To its shame, the British government played a major role in the Nigerian war. It kept up a supply of arms and financial assistance to Nigeria. And while this was going on, Harold Wilson himself went to Nigeria on a peace mission.

The actions of the British government were explained away by the "influence" it could have on the federal Nigerian government. If this influence exists, Mr. Wilson must now use it to ensure that the ceasefire is a genuine one. Arms shipments must immediately give way to a massive airlift of food and medical supplies.

—From the *Daily Express* (London).

Jumbo Jet Era

The arrival of the 365-seat jumbo jet marks the opening of a new period in world aviation. By the end of the year about 70 in all are expected to be in service.

But the jumbo is only the first of a new generation of aircraft that are due to make their appearance within the next few years. All have been designed to meet the expected rapid growth of air travel.

airlines have committed themselves to this huge new investment at a time when their average return on capital employed is already low. The jumbo jets are intrinsically cheap to operate provided they are reasonably full; but it is conceivable that the first effect of their introduction, as when jets replaced piston-engined aircraft, may be a surplus of carrying capacity. But the passenger has no reason to grumble.

—From the *Financial Times* (London).

Under the Battlefields

The center of the Middle East conflict is situated at the very heart of the great regions where are found the most important oil reserves in the world, and it is also for oil reserves discovered under the soil that Nigeria and Biafra have been fighting for the past two years. All this oil gives to the arguments by which one pretends to justify intervention or abstention a certain odor which is not that of total good faith.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Jan. 14, 1895

PARIS—Paris has gone through some strange weather experience during the last forty-eight hours. The sleet which fell late on Sunday froze as soon as it touched the ground and rendered carriage traffic almost an impossibility. The last omnibuses were quite unable to move and most of the tramways were immobilized the whole night through. The hard winter has blanketed the entire Paris area.

Fifty Years Ago

Jan. 14, 1920

PARIS—In Romanian political circles the consequences of Demitrescu's defeat, which brings the Bolsheviks up to Romanian territory, are being keenly discussed. The Romanian Army is confident that it will be able to withstand an eventual Bolshevik offensive. Pears are expressed, however, that it will be difficult to obtain equipment because the Romanian leu is quoted at such a low rate here.



'Well, Now—Class Will Proceed as Normal...?'

A Contest of Wills in Mississippi

By Bruce Galphin

CANTON, Miss.—On a wall-sized photographic map in his office, school superintendent Lamar Fortenberry pointed to the city's five public schools and, with his finger tracing the contrasting attendance zones proposed by the local board and by HEW experts.

HEW's plan is mathematically neat. The town's black population is concentrated on the west side. HEW proposed an attendance line that sliced horizontally through the city, leaving the school population about 70 percent black and 30 percent white on each side. The local board proposed a north-south line that would have resulted in about a third of the black pupils attending predominantly white schools, and about 10 percent of the whites in schools with black majorities.

After the Supreme Court ruled out any further integration delay in 30 Mississippi districts, the Fifth Circuit ordered the HEW plan adopted. The other was found to retain too many vestiges of a dual racial system. Precise as the HEW version was, it would work only if local whites cooperated. They didn't. Instead, they have thrown up composition-board walls in an abandoned test factory, and enrolled virtually all Canton's white children in the segregated private academy.

Mr. Fortenberry estimates there will be no more than 200 white pupils attending class with some 3,500 Negroes when public schools reopen. "I could have held this thing together if the court had accepted anything that was administratively feasible," he complained.

Paying the Penalty

The Canton pattern is being repeated throughout Mississippi and other areas of the South where Negroes substantially outnumber whites, and may become even more common this fall when most of the remaining holdout districts come under federal integration orders. It is the result of a contest of wills in which nobody wins. It has happened because adults on both sides have made mistakes, and children are forced to pay the penalty.

It does little good to talk of what might have been. If school officials had accepted the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation ruling in good faith, and racist politicians had not interfered, schools would long since have been integrated, even at the pace of one grade a year, and the statistically detestable education gap between black and white children in the South would not exist.

If the Nixon administration had not sought a delay in Mississippi, thus encouraging local procrastination, school boards might have gotten along with the job of drawing their own integration plans, thus diminishing the sting of public re-education in Mississippi. But the educational trauma of mid-year shifts.

If HEW had not insisted on theoretical perfection in integration plans, there might be more integration in fact in systems like Canton's. Today the reality in districts like Canton is this:

Black children have equal access to public school facilities and facilities, but without whites there is no integration. Next fall year, when state aid is reallocated on the basis of reduced enrollment, public

schools will be slashed painfully. With predominantly black public schools and mostly white local and state lawmaking bodies, there will be added pressure to reduce public school spending.

For white parents, the victory is equally Pyrrhic. By enrolling in the "academies," they have preserved segregation. But the hastily organized academies, as distinguished from established private schools, are with rare exception inferior in plant, equipment and faculty. And in this poorest region of America, even the modest tuition costs of the academies charge place severe strains on family budgets.

For the sake of the children, it is time for all parties to agree to a cease-fire and seek grounds for common agreement. That is not to say the courts can or should reverse their conclusion that school segregation is discriminatory and illegal. Nor, after 15 years, can a winning legal argument be made for further delay. The Supreme Court could hardly have ruled other than it did in its Oct. 29 "integrate now" order. The Nixon administration, by forcing the issue, only exacerbated a problem it was trying to diminish.

Nor could NAACP Legal Defense Fund lawyers and other civil rights stalwarts have failed to challenge the administration's footdragging. They have lived so long with "one more year" that they stand in danger of losing their constituencies' faith—and perhaps their own—in the judicial system. Yet at this one moment in time, at least, things in parts of Mississippi are worse than ever for their efforts.

Perhaps it would be best for black and white children alike for civil rights forces to pause before pursuing the issue further in the courts—to live for a moment with the less-than-theoretically perfect instead of pressing the worse-than-ever alternative—to negotiate, not litigate.

In Yazoo City, in Columbus and elsewhere in Mississippi, for example, officials have responded to integration orders by transferring whole classes—teachers and all—to different schools. Individual classes remain almost totally segregated. The scheme is so transparent that it is taken to court soon. Yet could not such speed accomplish more harm than good?

In Suspect Arguments

In Yazoo and Columbus, most white children are staying in public schools. Black and white children in massive numbers at least are entering the same building and sharing the same facilities in a state that has said "never" more persistently than any other. This is the last degree of togetherness in the remaining five months of the term could do much to ease the strains of students and parents alike. In Columbus and in Yazoo City particularly, school officials and prominent citizens have spoken out in support of public education to a degree unusual in Mississippi. Relative calm for the remainder of the school year would strengthen their position.

Finally, massive changes of teachers and classroom entities in midyear can be educationally disastrous. If the same subject is taught by two different teachers even of the same race in the same

rooms in a joyous yodel because of some public opinion edict brought about by the Geneva. No, I am afraid that decentralization and regionalization of the various world problems is the coming thing in spite of all the bluster to the contrary. Most futureists predict it, even Parkinson's law stipulates smaller units in business as well as government.

Accordingly, four million heads is the efficiency limit as demonstrated by, for example, the Scandinavians. The Irish, Scots, Welsh, Flemings, Walloons, Bretons plus the natives of Yugoslavia's six sub-republics and even Czechoslovakia's Czech and Slovak halves are clamoring for exactly that.

The proof of the pudding on the American side is reflected by the fact that General Motors long ago divided its various automakers into individually functioning units. It's true that "what's good for General Motors is good for the nation," then obviously the rest of the states better shake a leg. Wise is difference and let's have more of it.

ERIC BREITMAN, Gstaad, Switzerland.

Letters

Workers in Israel

Dr. Mohammed Fadhel Jamali comments in your Jan. 6 paper that human rights for all mankind should include the Palestinian Arabs. I would like to ask him to publish the percentage of labor union members in Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Morocco. In Israel, approximately 95 percent of employable workers belong to organized labor unions.

What is the average wage of employees in these countries and how long is their working day? Israel pays its Arab workers about three times the amount they received when the west side of the Jordan river was under Arab control and right now they work only seven hours per day instead of 12.

I further note that the leaders of the Arab states are contributing over \$100 million so that over 100 million people can try to bully 2.5 million.

Can the reason be that the big money interests in the Arab lands fear that unionization, fair wages and shorter working hours paid to Arabs, Christians and Jews alike in Israel may spread to their coun-

tries? This would mean that they would not be able to drive as many Cadillacs, have such big homes and live off the fat of the land at the expense of the huge population of very poor people whom they rule.

The United States Middle East policy must favor Israel, because the Arab cause is unjust. If all the money being spent to fight Israel were divided equally among the Arab refugee families, they would all be wealthy and would not need anyone's help.

SHERWOOD M. SNYDER, Rochester, N.Y.

4 Million Heads

Presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler's statement about the government not being an exclusive Eastern institution and therefore Nixon's White House in California providing the Westerners with a symbolic share in the business of governing is the first significant rumble to come out of the United States in years.

Try to imagine a Swiss burger, say in St. Gallen, hurrying his but-

school, their classes often stand at far different points by mid-year, racial considerations aside. Unfortunately, Southern politicians have cried "wolf" so often—have raised so many frivolous and irrelevant objections to integration—that genuine educational arguments are suspect.

Other than the humane consideration that enforced racial separation is itself a badge of inferiority doing incalculable damage to the spirit of a Negro child, there are two sound educational reasons for pursuing integration.

One is that it helps break the almost universal pattern of inferior buildings, equipment and teaching for black children in separate schools. The other is the demonstrable fact that children with disadvantaged backgrounds learn better in racially (and culturally) mixed classes.

If Southern educators would accept these goals in good faith, and could be free of pressures from both sides, they could use the next few months fruitfully and creatively to prepare for next fall. After 15 years of procrastination and active resistance, such a hope may be naive. But the alternative is the continued injury of both black and white children.

WASHINGTON—The toughest problem for President Nixon in pursuing "Vietnamization" of the war may not be those domestic critics who think that, at best, the scheme will take too long and, at worst, that it is a plan for fighting a proxy war of attrition. President Thieu of South Vietnam is likely to cause more trouble than any of these unheeded voices.

They will tell you here in Washington that the aim is to get all American ground combat troops out of Vietnam by the end of 1970. But Thieu is having none of that; he said that was an "impossible and impractical" goal and that, instead, "it will take many years."

The South Vietnamese president was making it not hard. His government's cooperation with further American withdrawals, he said, hinged on the American response to his requests for additional military equipment, funds, and aid "to improve the living conditions of Vietnamese soldiers and their families."

Together, these answers mean that Thieu has no intention of taking over the fighting with South Vietnamese troops by the end of 1970; that he is prepared to exact a high price for approving American withdrawal; and that if withdrawals are faster and larger than he desires, he is willing to smash the false front of agreement on Vietnamization that has been erected in Saigon.

Just in case anyone still thinks this prickly ally might relax his terms for negotiating a peace, or give Nixon some room to turn around at Paris, Thieu said that "a coalition government means death," and in order that no one might be so deluded as to think

The Army Press Gag

By Herbert Mitgang

NEW YORK—In Paris during World War I, the lieutenant in charge of Stars and Stripes, the grandfather of Army newspapers, placed his managing editor, Pvt. Harold W. Ross, under arrest because of an argument over the correct use of a comma.

Ross stood in the corner for awhile; then the lieutenant freed the future editor of the New Yorker because he didn't know how to put out the paper himself.

Military journalism is a contradiction in terms. The colonels commending and the sergeants reporting are both in trouble these days in Vietnam.

An enlisted man is being court-martialed for saying that he and fellow journalists were not able to deliver the truth over the Armed Forces Vietnam Network. The Army says with a straight face that the soldier is being tried not for what he broadcast—he was running film about the Saigon black market and the Thieu government's censorship of civilian newspapers—but for refusing to drive a truck.

The problem of how to balance press freedom with military security is tougher in Vietnam than it was in World Wars I and II because of the nature and location of this guerrilla war. A Regular Army colonel recently dubbed the Pacific Stars and Stripes the "Hanoi Herald" because it printed an account of an infantry company hard hit by the Viet Cong and forced to pull back.

Protecting "Morale"

The colonel represented a common-sense view. It is that military news organs should never interfere with military "morale," a word subject to personal interpretation.

Ever since mid-1945—when the Pacific edition of Stars and Stripes was belatedly allowed to begin publishing by the publicity-minded Gen. MacArthur—the Asian command in Honolulu and Tokyo has regarded the newspaper as a headquarters house organ.

In contrast, Gens. Marshall and Eisenhower permitted Stars and Stripes to publish—with great freedom for its soldier reporters and editors—from the moment American troops arrived in England and North Africa.

The tradition of trampled news in the Pacific area (with notable exceptions of courageous reporting) was carried over to Vietnam. Nothing better sums up the enigma of the edition reaching the troops in Southeast Asia than its ambiguous masthead phrase: "An authorized unofficial publication."

A visitor to the prosperous-looking

ing building in Japan where Stars and Stripes is printed comes away impressed by the facilities and the brass. It is not truly the enlisted man's newspaper Gen. Pershing encouraged for the AEP. Although a bureau exists in Saigon with soldier reporters, the immediacy of Vietnam is not apparent in the Tokyo editorial offices.

The reason given for publishing in Japan when there's a war on in Vietnam is convenience. Of the same reasoning applied in World War II, Stars and Stripes would never have left London to follow the troops. But the unspoken reasons are to insure closer American command control and to avoid possible harassment on the scene by the sovereign Vietnam government.

Suppression of strictly military news—even without formal censorship—is recognized as necessary by military and civilian correspondents. No reporter or editor would want to disclose secrets, such as the location of a patrol or the signals of a rescue helicopter, that would endanger the lives of soldiers.

Touchy Subjects

But the trouble comes for military journalists because of certain touchy news reporting and war sentiment at home and abroad that challenges the presence in Vietnam, and reporting about the Saigon government, its democracy or lack of it and the abilities of the ARVN forces.

Unlike World Wars I and II, Vietnam is now more of a political than a military story. American policy in Vietnam, including "Vietnamization," is basic news because the departure of Americans depends on the progress of Saigon's government and replacement troops.

The underlying difficulty for both the armed forces and its journalists is the Vietnam conflict itself. It is an unpopular war, fought in a strange land without battle lines, against an uncertain enemy and for an uncertain ally. Combat news can be grasped and reported by diplomatic news is hidden and complex and controversial.

The problem of disclosing all aspects of an unwieldy war will nettle the military command as long as the Vietnam involvement sputters along. While it does, Americans in uniform are not likely to be denied the news of their own story and their own destiny.

Talking Tough in Saigon

By Tom Wicker

South Vietnamese had become concerned enough that they decided they wouldn't go to the peace table until after the election, or that they would hold back.

They held back for the crucial period from Oct. 14 to Oct. 31, according to Clark Clifford, and Johnson may well be right that "if the South Vietnamese had not drug their feet" for that time, Humphrey would have been elected.

Interestingly enough, however, he was not critical of Saigon for foot-dragging but of Humphrey for the Salt Lake City speech.

That suggests the bitter truth—that having created and then sustained the Thieu government, having made it in the Johnson administration the instrument of the "freedom and self-determination" for which the nation was supposed to be fighting, and in the Nixon administration the linchpin of the "Vietnamization" by which the war is supposed to be ended, Johnson and Nixon in turn became as dependent on Nguyen Van Thieu as he on them.

Hubert Humphrey found out in 1968 how much power that gives Thieu. Now it looks like Nixon's turn.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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U.S. Says Latest Soviet Note Is 'Retreat' on Mideast Stand

By Peter Grose

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (NYT).—In the latest Soviet note on the Middle East, American peace proposals were rejected as "one-sided and pro-Israeli."

Moscow thus rejected key points at the United States thought it had agreed upon in months of painstaking negotiations.

The complete text of the Soviet response, given to Secretary of State William F. Rogers by Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin on Jan. 13, was made available yesterday. It replied to U.S. proposals of Oct. 23.

The Soviet language seemed harsh and unyielding to observers.

Lebanon Sets New Policy For Defense

BEIRUT, Jan. 13 (NYT).—The Lebanese government decided last night on a new defense policy to counter Israeli attacks on the northern border.

Premier Rashid Karami announced after a five-hour meeting of the council of ministers under resident Charles Helou that steps could be taken to "fortify" villages along the border. The villages are to be provided with weapons and armed by the army.

The premier also announced that the government had decided to provide the army with more arms if he did not say where the arms could be obtained. Lebanon has been getting her weapons from Western countries such as France and Britain.

Mr. Karami said that Lebanon would seek Arab assistance for her new defense plans. He said he and Foreign Minister Nassim Majdalani could visit certain Arab countries to discuss the Lebanese plans.

Targets of Raids

Villages along Lebanon's southern border have been targets of repeated Israeli raids in the last week apparently in reprisal for operations by commandos from Lebanese territory.

Meanwhile, Lebanese authorities denied charges by the commando organizations that Lebanon was "emerging on an agreement reached in Cairo last November under which facilities were to be granted to the guerrillas."

Mr. Karami, who succeeded in forming a cabinet only after a two-month crisis over the commando issue, had been settled, he said, and the minister of interior were prepared to discuss the commando leaders their complaints about application of the agreement.

"Let all rest assured," he emphasized in a statement quoted by the official Lebanese radio, "that Lebanon will continue her stand in defending the rights of the Palestinian people and of supporting the Palestinian struggle."

Egypt, Sudan, Libya Move Closer to Regional Alliance

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Jan. 13 (NYT).—Egypt, Sudan and Libya moved today closer to a regional alliance with agreement to organize a series of ministerial commissions to study coordination of economic, cultural, military and political affairs.

The commissions are to meet in February and March to prepare specific recommendations to be submitted to President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt and to the revolutionary leaders of the other two members of the alliance, Gen. Gaafar al-Numeiri of the Sudan and Lt. Col. Muammar Qaddafi of Libya.

Blanche Scott, 1st U.S. Aviatix, Is Dead at 84

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Jan. 13 (UPI).—Mrs. Blanche Scott, 84, America's first woman pilot, died yesterday. Mrs. Scott, a native of Rochester, also became in 1910 the first woman to drive an automobile across the country.

Her first solo flight was made Sept. 6, 1910, in Hammondsport, N.Y., in a Curtiss pusher aircraft. She received flying instruction from aviation pioneer Glenn H. Curtiss.

She was beaten by two weeks by a French baroness in becoming the first aviatix in the world.

Mrs. Scott suffered 41 broken ones from crashes, but considered herself lucky. "Most of us got killed," she said.

Marc Bischoff

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Jan. 13 (AP).—Marc Bischoff, 76, a criminologist, died here Sunday. It was announced today.

Mr. Bischoff, former director of Lausanne University's Criminological Institute, was an adviser to police organizations in several countries, including Brazil, Austria, Yugoslavia and Thailand. He also was a consultant of the International police organization Interpol.

Alice Peyton Brown

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (NYT).—Mrs. Alice Peyton Brown, 115, who was born into slavery near Lexington, Va., eight years before the Civil War began, died here Friday.

Mrs. Brown, known for years in Harlem as Mother Brown, told an interviewer recently: "White folks haven't changed that much. There are some who still want to keep the nigger down. They don't want to upstate with them; it's always been the way."

Mrs. Brown was married and widowed twice. Her two children died in their teens.

Rome Traffic Banned

ROME, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—Traffic will be banned from the Piazza Margutta and the square in front of the Trevi Fountain here from next Sunday, in the newest move by Rome city authorities to keep cars away from tourist sites.

Fire in Alaska Motel

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Jan. 13 (UPI).—A pre-dawn fire burned a 100-room motel on the outskirts of Anchorage to the ground today. One person was known dead.



FINAL VOYAGE—Soviet cosmonauts carry the coffin of Voskhod-2 pilot, Pavel I. Belyayev, to a grave in Novodevichy cemetery, a resting place for well-known Soviet figures, one mile from the Kremlin. Col. Belyayev, who commanded the 1965 earth-orbiting flight during which Alexei Leonov became the first man to walk in space, died last week of complications resulting from a bleeding ulcer.

Mirage Sale Is Defended By Schumann

By Henry Giniger

PARIS, Jan. 13 (NYT).—Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann told Gaullist deputies today that France's policy in the Middle East was to help it regain influence in the whole Arab world.

The foreign minister defended the government's approval of a sale of 50 Mirage-3 fighter planes to Libya by saying that the conditions and dates of delivery would not compromise efforts by the Big Four powers to agree on a solution to the Mideast conflict.

Mr. Schumann said that if France did not pursue its arms policy in the Middle East "others would take her place."

He was responding to an allusion to the Soviet Union. But he said France was not selling arms "to just anybody on just any conditions."

The French agreement with Libya forbids the latter to yield the arms to a third party. In addition, officials have said that the first deliveries of Mirages would not take place before 1971. By this time, the French are optimistic that the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France, acting together, could come up with a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict that, Mr. Schumann said, would be acceptable to both sides.

Some Had Doubts

Mr. Schumann addressed the members of the Gaullist majority in the National Assembly, some of whom had expressed doubts about French arms policy. According to subsequent accounts, the foreign minister said that one might argue with the policy but one could not say it was ambiguous.

The charge of ambiguity had arisen because of reports that Iraq is also seeking French arms. A French arms embargo in force since 1967 was supposed to apply to the direct participants in the Arab-Israeli war, namely Israel, Egypt, Jordan and Syria. But there is no embargo on arms to Iraq, although Iraq participated in the air war and has troops in Jordan.

Reports that Iraq was seeking to buy Mirages have been denied here. However, the Iraqis have shown an interest recently in the latest models of the Dassault-built plane.

An agreement by Iraq to purchase Mirages, reached two years ago, has never been executed because no deposit was received by the builder.

As for Libya, the belief is widespread that the small Libyan Air Force would not be able to handle a fleet of 50 Mirages and that sooner or later they would find their way to the fighting front.

U.K. Bars License For West End Gambling Club

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP).—The National Gambling Board turned thumbs down today on Crookford's, the plush West End gambling club.

The board's refusal to grant the club, one of Europe's most famous, where noble and commoner have ventured their money for over 140 years, must cease operations on July 1, 1971. On that date, Britain's new gambling regulations go into effect. These stipulate that without license, clubs may not operate roulette, baccara and chemin-de-fer and blackjack tables.

No reason for the refusal was given, but there was some speculation that the board was moving against foreign ownership of British gaming. Two Frenchmen, Gilbert Benham and Joseph Elvidge, bought Crookford in 1967.

Also refused licenses were the New Casanova and the Knightsbridge Sporting Club.

Cuba's Sugar Problems

MIAMI, Jan. 13 (AP).—Torrential rains have thrown Cuba's efforts to harvest a record ten-million-ton crop of sugar off schedule and forced work stoppages at 20 processing mills, Radio Havana said yesterday.

Premier Fidel Castro said shortages of spare parts and equipment breakdowns at the mills also were slowing Cuba's production rate, according to a broadcast monitored in Miami.

Nixon to Show U.S. Spending Less, Allies More on Defense

BRUSSELS, Jan. 13 (AP).—President Nixon's administration, it was learned today, will produce figures to show that some European allies are increasing their defense spending while the United States is cutting down its own military expenditure.

The figures are designed to counter a resolution which Sen. Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., the Senate majority leader, plans to introduce. He wants to cut U.S. forces in Europe, arguing that west Europeans are not pulling their weight in defense.

U.S. officials at this headquarters of the North Atlantic Alliance said that the following European countries were increasing their defense budgets in 1970 by these percentages:

West Germany	6.5%
Belgium	2.4%
Greece	6.6%
The Netherlands	0.6%
Luxembourg	4.8%
Norway	2.8%
Portugal	5.1%
Turkey	3.8%

An unofficial estimate, based on published figures for 1969, put the increased spending for the eight countries at \$450 million.

The increases are partly the result of pledges made after the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. The officials had no percentages for Britain, Canada, Italy and Denmark, which are reducing their defense expenditures this year.

A 5.2% Reduction

So is the United States, which is planning a \$73-billion military budget for the year ending June 30, 1971. This would be a reduction of 5.2 percent from the preceding year.

The European and American figures are not strictly comparable, since the calculations for Europe are made in dollars of constant value while those for the United States do not take inflation into account. If they did, the reduction in American defense spending would be considerably greater.

The United States has been spending well over 9 percent of its gross national product on defense. Its European allies have not gone beyond the 6.2 percent of Portugal, a poor country with a big military problem in Africa. Luxembourg, a wealthy country though small, has been spending only 1 percent.

These European percentages will

McKay Thinks Wife Is Dead; Search Continues

LONDON, Jan. 13 (UPI).—Alfred McKay, husband of Muriel McKay, missing from her Wimbledon home for 15 days, said today he believes his wife is dead.

Scotland Yard detectives and the hundreds of police assigned to the search for Mrs. McKay, 55, have turned up no clue to the woman's whereabouts.

Since she disappeared from her home police have treated Mrs. McKay's disappearance as an abduction. Police troopers had wait for a thaw before they could search ponds and lakes in the Wimbledon district and were continuing their search today.

Two weeks ago, Mr. McKay, 60, acting chairman of the World newspaper News of the World, received a letter—believed to have been written by his wife—asking for help. Since then there has been no message.

Operation Ruled Out For Nazi Prisoner

ROME, Jan. 13 (AP).—Officials of a Rome military hospital said today that an ex-Nazi SS officer serving a life sentence in Italy will not undergo surgery since he is not suffering from a perforated duodenal ulcer.

The prisoner, Walter Rader, 50, was convicted for the massacre of 1,800 Italian civilians during World War II. Rader was rushed to the Rome hospital from the Gaeta prison Saturday. He was suffering from lung and stomach complications from influenza and from a possible duodenal ulcer.

Russia Announces Renewed Talks With China in Peking

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Jan. 13 (NYT).—The Soviet Union and Communist China have resumed negotiations in Peking, a Soviet government spokesman said today.

The announcement put an end to growing speculation on the status of the talks which began nearly four months ago.

Leonid M. Zamyatin, head of the press department of the Foreign Ministry, said it was "too early" to assess the progress of the latest round of negotiations which began Oct. 23 and were recessed for three weeks when First Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily V. Kuznetsov, the chief Soviet negotiator, returned to Moscow.

Mr. Kuznetsov flew back to Peking Jan. 2, but until Mr. Zamyatin's disclosure, there had been no official word on whether the talks had actually resumed. Because of the renewal of polemics since the new year, some diplomats had been speculating that the talks might have broken down.

Mr. Zamyatin did not say on what date the talks actually had resumed, but it was assumed to have been some time last week.

"The Soviet side does not lack good will at these negotiations and we would like to hope that at these talks a positive and realistic approach will triumph," he said.

Soviet sources had said previously that no progress had been reached in the first stage of talks because of Chinese insistence on limiting the agenda to border questions and to demands that Moscow acknowledge that much of its Far Eastern territory had been obtained through "unequal treaties" with China in the 19th century.

The Russians refuse to discuss the legality of the frontiers and are said to be seeking to broaden the talks to include trade, cultural and political questions as well as refinements of the border.

Graham Greene Alleges Massacre By Haiti Regime

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP).—British novelist Graham Greene charged today that President Francois Duvalier's regime in Haiti last year gunned down men, women and children in a massacre compared to the alleged My Lai killings in Vietnam.

Mr. Greene, whose book "The Comedians" dealt with life under Mr. Duvalier's regime, claimed that "a massacre very similar to the affair of My Lai took place last year at Cap-Haitien, the little town well known to motorists."

In a letter to the Times of London, Mr. Greene said: "To make Haiti seem respectable again for American tourists Papa Doc has turned to killing so-called Communists. During last summer, he claimed to have killed 85 in the Port-au-Prince area—a success he is believed to owe to the assistance of the CIA."

Mr. Greene claimed that "after killing the known left-wing sympathizers in Cap-Haitien, the Ton Ton Macoute (President Duvalier's personal police) proceeded with a plan of slum clearance, indiscriminately machine-gunning the inhabitants of the poor quarter of La Fosse, men, women and children."

The author gave no details of evidence to back up his charge, and did not elaborate on his contention that the CIA, the U.S. intelligence agency, was involved.

F-4 Piloted by Son Of AF Chief Crashes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP).—An F-4 fighter-bomber piloted by the son of the Air Force Chief of Staff crashed in San Pablo Bay yesterday soon after takeoff from Hamilton Air Force Base, Calif., the Defense Department reported.

Capt. John D. Ryan, 29, son of Gen. John D. Ryan, was killed. Gen. John D. Ryan, 29, both were listed by the Air Force as missing.

The plane was on a training flight from Hamilton to its home base in New Mexico.

Insult to King Costly

MBABANE, Swaziland, Jan. 13 (AP).—A white farmer who called King Sobhuza II a monkey has been fined \$120 with the alternative of six months in jail.

India to Buy U.S. Planes For Airline

Russia Is Outbid In Two-Year Sale

NEW DELHI, Jan. 13 (NYT).—In an East-West competition, Americans have outbid Russians in the sale of passenger planes to India for its domestic airline.

The Indian government took two years to make up its mind on the American plane, the Boeing-737, by which time the price of the plane had gone up by 10 percent.

Much of the delay was caused by government wavering in the face of Soviet pressure on behalf of the Tu-154, a new and largely unproved plane.

The decision was further complicated by an alleged bribe offer made by the local representative of the Douglas Aircraft Co. to win acceptance of the DC-8, a plane that was at one stage favored by the government.

840 Million Deal

The final agreement, approved by the cabinet last weekend, calls for the purchase of seven Boeing 737s for delivery this year and the remaining five by April, 1971, at a total cost of about \$40 million.

These twin-jet, 115-passenger planes will augment the fleet of Indian Airlines and will make possible the gradual retirement of Caravelles and Viscounts. The government's other airline, Air India, operates on long-range international routes.

The new planes will be used on the main trunk routes between Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi, while smaller planes in the fleet, such as Dutch Fokker Friendships and American DC-8s, will continue to fly the shorter regional hops.

Weather Curtails 747 Maiden Trip

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP).—Pan American Airways cut short the maiden flight of its huge 747 jet to Europe today, giving in to a plague of weather and engine troubles.

Pan Am ordered Capt. Jess Tranter to take off this afternoon from London's Heathrow Airport for New York, cancelling visits to Frankfurt, Rome, Paris and Lisbon.

"The decision was a combination of things," a spokesman said. "We have been delayed so long by weather the plane couldn't make the planned trip and still get back in time for the christening by Mrs. Richard Nixon."

The President's wife will christen the plane Jan. 15 at Washington's Dulles Airport.

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Paris Theater

Claudel at Comédie-Française

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 13.—When André Gide was asked who was the greatest French poet, he replied: "Victor Hugo, alas! Paul Claudel is the greatest French poet-dramatist since Hugo, a fact that calls for no lacrymose apology. But Claudel's plays make such huge demands on actors and directors that they were not performed until near the end of his life. He lived to be 85, but his very first play, the magnificent 'Tête d'Or,' written in 1889, was not performed until four years after his death. Jean-Louis Barrault opened the Théâtre de France (the former Odéon) in 1959 with this play.

Atre de France (the former Odéon) in 1959 with this play.

The Comédie-Française is now undertaking a presentation of a Claudel trilogy, set in 19th-century France, including 'L'Otage,' 'Le Pain Dur,' and 'Le Père Humble.' 'L'Otage' entered the repertoire last year and was joined this week by an admirable production of 'Le Pain Dur.' 'Le Père Humble' will follow, probably next autumn.

Claudel wrote for the ages and not for the theater of his time, the darling of which was Edmund Rostand. At the beginning of the century, when his

diplomatic duties carried him to China, South America and the United States, Claudel, indifferent to contemporary popular taste, was devising a new form of drama. His religious mysticism, his larger-than-life, symbolic figures and his belief that a play should be of Wagnerian design, a vast opera of spoken words and exalted emotions, defied the theatrical conventions.

His 'L'Annonciation à Marie,' the original draft of which he had completed in the 1890s, was his first work to be staged. He collaborated with the adventuresome Lugné-Poe on the production at the Théâtre de l'Œuvre in 1912. Darius Milhaud composed music for Claudel's version of 'The Crucifixion' and there were scattered stagings of a few of his other plays before the war, but it was Barrault who convinced Claudel to allow him to bring his masterpiece, 'Partage de Midi' and 'Le Souffle de Satan,' to the footlights in the 1940s.

Now, with 'L'Otage' and 'Le Pain Dur' at the Comédie-Française, the Claudel trilogy is well on its way to receiving a full production worthy of its stature.

A Continuation

'Le Pain Dur' continues the story of Turelure, a servant devoted to high rank by the social chaos of the French Revolution. As a young man, he is ever ready to alter his opinions and allegiances to suit the powers that be. Here, he reappears as a minister of Louis-Philippe, the bourgeois king. But despite his cunning, he meets his match in his own son, a creature as ruthless as his parent. In a violent dispute over money, the son causes his father to suffer a fatal heart-attack. The parable then marries his father's mistress, the enigmatic Jew, Sichel.

On the surface, the play is a



Paul Claudel

melodrama. Its setting is realistic and its *cours-de-théâtre* are broad enough to have delighted audiences of the Boulevard du Crime. But it is a melodrama written by a poetic genius. The conflicts symbolize the spirit's war with mass materialism and the characters, despite their sordid acts, are lent a tragic grandeur in a play of mighty size and compelling power. There are flashes of sarcasm and wit, too, as when the threatened father exclaims in his defense, 'I'm a good Christian—like Voltaire.'

The director, Jean-Marie Serreau, has accomplished a noble theatrical feat, bringing the strange drama into clear focus and according it constant vitality behind the footlights. François Châtelet's Turelure is an imposing portrait, François Beaulieu scores strongly as his relentless son, Michel. Echeverry adds humor as the grasping merchant, pawnbroker and capitalist. And Albert Aveline as the subtle Sichel and Ludmila Mikael as the Polish exile of yearning soul contribute exemplary characterizations.

Music in London

Barenboim: A Daring Man

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Beethoven is the "in" composer this year, having been born in 1770—not that he has ever been "out," and it seems wonderfully appropriate that the bicentenary should be inaugurated here with the thirty-two piano sonatas played by Daniel Barenboim, who is indisputably London's most "in" musician.

He is, in fact, so "in" that grumbling is becoming audible, or at least legible. "There are times," wrote Desmond Shawe-Taylor in the Sunday Times last week, "when we feel that as conductor, pianist, accompanist, festival organizer, non-stop recording artist, well-publicized husband of Jacqueline du Pré, television star and so forth, he represents a kind of one-man takeover bid for the whole of English musical life."

An exaggeration, of course, in a musical community which pays such devoted homage to Benjamin Britten, Leonard Muthus and the Proms. But even if true, it would hardly be tragic; for Barenboim, at 27, is more than just an extraordinarily gifted musician and striking personality. He is a true European romantic, incorporating an approach to the 19th-century masters that many of us had feared lost with the passing of Busch, Furtwängler, Kiehl, Knappertsbusch and Walter, among the conductors, and of Backhaus, Corigliano and Schnabel among the pianists.

There may be some justice in the complaint that Barenboim does too much, not in the sense that he is hogging the show, but in the sense that his performance suffers. In terms of polish and finish it does. But, as he puts it, "What I learn about Beethoven as a conductor is grist to my mill as a pianist, an *adversary*."

This is persuasively evident in his playing of the Beethoven sonatas. It is a conductor's playing, or orchestral, if you prefer, often reflecting impatience at Beethoven's playing did-with limitations of something made of iron, wood and wire. But in his Beethoven vividly imagined and vividly realized, adventurous in its enterprise, often excessive in its coloration, contrasts an accentuation, daring to the point of recklessness in both verve and very slow episodes, careless of the occasional mishap and at once relentless and poised in its communion with Beethoven's restless spirit.

On BBC-TV the other night we heard Isaac Stern talking about the inadequacy of musical notation, about how a thousand or a millionth of a second in the sounding of a note, or the subtlest shade in its intensity, color or duration, spelled the difference between art and pedantry. Barenboim knows all about that. There are better pianists around, and better conductors, too. But hardly a better musician, least of all when it comes to Beethoven.



Daniel Barenboim

Shirley Booth Will Return To Broadway

NEW YORK (NYT).—After an absence of almost ten years, Shirley Booth is returning to Broadway as the star of "Look to the Ladies," the new musical based on the successful movie and novel, "Lilies of the Field." It opens March 23 at the Lunt Theater.

Miss Booth will play the role of the stubborn and demanding mother superior of a convent maintained by five German refugees since the edge of a desert in Southern Arizona. Reached at her desert home in La Quinta, Calif., Miss Booth said that she had agreed to appear in the show because "it is not suggestive nor will it cause any embarrassment."

"I'll be playing a mother superior and you can't get any nobler than that. Nowadays it is not easy finding something you are proud of doing; this show has great appeal and I just adore the picture," she said. The book by Leonard Spigelglass, she said, "opens new vistas for the stage version and elaborates on the screen characters."

The film was produced in 1963 with Lilla Braskin, a Jewish World War II veteran, in the role of the mother superior, and Sidney Poitier as an ex-GI handyman who comes to the rescue of the meager desert nunnery. For his portrayal, Poitier won an Oscar for best actor, the first Negro to achieve that distinction.

Miss Booth last appeared on the New York stage in "A Second String," presented on April 13, 1960. Asked about her long absence, the actress explained quite frankly: "My last three plays were flops. I suppose I'm being very brave, but I'm not nervous about it."

Jule Styne and Sammy Cahn wrote the music and lyrics for "Look to the Ladies," which Joshua Logan will direct. The producers are Edgar Lansbury and Max J. Brown, in association with Richard Levine and Ralph Nelson.

Hair—It's Everywhere (Including Toronto)

By Clive Barnes

TORONTO, Jan. 13 (NYT).—Who would have dreamed it up? "Hair" in Toronto! But Toronto is no longer the conservative city of good, gray British imperialism it once was. It has a film, for example, Allan King's "A Married Couple," which is yet to be seen in New York, but is quite simply one of the greatest movies I have ever seen in my life. And now, at the charming Royal Alexandra Theater, Toronto has "Hair." And this "Hair" is one of the hairiest.

I have seen "Hair" in New York, London, Paris and now Toronto. I almost feel a member (even if a highly critical member) of the tribe. The interesting thing about all these various productions, including those in Los Angeles, Copenhagen, Amsterdam, Chicago, Zurich and Tokyo, which I haven't seen, and productions planned, such as that in Manchester, England, is that each and everyone of them is individual. This is a new way of show production, and the point has perhaps not yet been noted.

In the past the practice of making Broadway shows has been to produce a "National Company," a festschmelz of the Broadway original that tried, so far as possible, to reproduce the original New York production. It was at very best an imitation and at very worst a parody. "Hair" is different. "Hair" is new, different and original.

Toronto has one of the best "Hair" productions I have seen. Interestingly, it is the very first to be staged by the authors, Gerome Ragni and James Rado, and they have given it with a certain new zest. Obviously they have based the work on Tom O'Horgan's great New York original, but they have felt free to change here and there, to bring their own free-fall spontaneity to the piece, and to play around generally.

A New Number

They have put in at least one new number—the beautiful "So Sing the Children"—and many of the other introductions have been rewritten and freshly adapted. Some of the visual images in the new stagings transcend, if only by a step, O'Horgan's original, and while this new Canadian "Hair" is totally faithful to the original, it keeps its faith by being very often different, and once



French version of "Hair," like productions elsewhere, has its own individuality.

in a while, outrageous. In every production of "Hair" I have seen, so far, you find yourself waiting for the "original cast recording." What greater tribute can you pay?

The Toronto production has tremendous vitality. The kids are fun, and they have a sharp, honest spontaneity and engaging honesty. Everything here is slightly different from all other productions—yet, and this is where it counts, essentially the same. The dances, staged by Julie Arenal, assisted here by Nathalie Morocco, resemble all the other "Hair" tribal dances, yet still have their own individuality and passion. Miss Arenal creates for people not according to predestined pattern.

The evolution of "Hair" has been most interesting. Probably it opened as a kind of tourist excursion to a hippie world. See this, see "Hair"—that is where all our crazy, mixed-up kids are at.

Yet its qualities transcended its hippie function. The poetry of Ragni and Rado, the exquisitely effortless music of Galt MacDermot, who throws music into the air as if it were a cluster of colored balloons, all made a show that young people could identify with—and even some middle-aged people. "Hair" was mocked. But even the mockers could hum the music—even the jeers got the message.

One of the nicest things about

seeing "Hair" across the world is to see the goodwill it promotes and the talent it encourages. In this particular Toronto production the ensemble—the tribe—was outstanding. I did not think kid Caran's Ragni was as good as some of the odd, burlesque, caricature air to it, and while Clive Ryan's Claude was more effective, it too had his moments of untruth. Yet Galt Garnett—a warm earth-mother kind of a girl—is the best Sheila I have ever seen, and I liked also Paul

Ryan's unaffected and wit. Wolf.

Yet individual performance matter surprisingly little. "Hair." The show has its own momentum, its own style, its own potentialities. This is what Ragni and Rado have been most successful. They have given the Toronto "Hair" its own head of steam: its own eloquence. If you have or thing to do in Toronto, see "Hair." Just consider the alternatives. Peace Canada, love you.

John Lennon: The Beatle As an 'Adult' Artist

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The John "Beatle" Lennon circus took a new turn today at the London Arts Gallery on New Bond Street with the press opening of an exhibition of 14 original lithographs, with title page "An Adult Side-By-Side," the whole enclosed in a white vinyl bag, hence the title of the exhibition, if one may so term it, "Bag One."

Lennon has but two themes—himself and Mrs. Yoko Ono Lennon dressed and undressed, in the first going about their daily and evidently uninspired and unimpaired lives; in the second going about the business of making love. The lithographs sell for \$96 each, \$1,320 for the set of 14.

As an artist—and whether one agrees or disagrees with his public pronouncements and private opinions, one has to concede that John Lennon is an artist—he has of course every right to take any subject at all as his theme. And who indeed, should he be? After all, he is the son of John and Yoko Ono, the very first of the Beatles. So the theme is valid, it seems to me, but his lack of technique is not.

Or at least, not in my opinion, though others differ. "Marvellous" enthused a German colleague, "how he has assimilated the influence of Groucho." "Perhaps," said an American friend, "these intimate drawings will break down that awful thing which I feel with young English people going into a West End gallery, that they

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K. Trade Account in Exact Balance

By John M. Lee
LONDON, Jan. 13 (NYT).—The United Kingdom's trade account in December was in exact balance with the rest of the world, government figures released today. After deductions for freight and insurance, the value of imports equaled the value of exports.

French Trade Deficit Is Cut

PARIS, Jan. 13.—France's trade deficit narrowed to \$127.9 million, according to provisional figures released by the Finance Ministry today. The deficit was the smallest since \$110 million in 1968. Last year's figure compared favorably with the \$145.7 million deficit in 1968 and the \$214.2 million deficit in 1967. In December, 1968, imports prices include oil, insurance and other goods not included in export figures. The balance here when export imports by more than 20 percent. Last month, the deficit was 92 percent.

German Economic Leaders Aid in Finding Wage Accord

N. Jan. 13 (Reuters).—West German economic leaders today agreed to a 12-hour conference to find a wage accord. The economy is still stretched tight and efforts are needed to stabilize and grow. The meeting of government, bank, management and representatives of labor is expected to agree on wage policy, which will include a 5 percent increase in building up. The Federal president Friedrich said union demands, seen of more than 10 percent, high.

W Announces 5% Price Hike

OLDSBURG, West Germany, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—The German government today announced a 5 percent price increase on cars and commercial vehicles by an average 15 percent on Monday, the agency announced today. The "Beetle" 1300, West Germany's most popular car, will rise to \$1,400 compared with the present \$1,320. Higher production costs are the reason for the rise, which follows post-inflation price rises announced by other German car makers late last year.

VESTORS CAPITAL TRUST, INC.**ICT INVESTMENTS****DOLLAR FUND & REAL ESTATE FUND OF NEW YORK****Favorable Trend Is Maintained**

month compared with a revised November surplus equivalent to \$33.8 million. In the fourth quarter of 1968 there was an average monthly surplus of \$16.3 million, compared with an average monthly surplus of \$26.4 million in the third quarter. In the second quarter, the monthly average was in deficit by \$76.8 million.

Britain's changeover from deficit to surplus last summer was made exceptionally dramatic by an upsurge of export reports following a government discovery that exports had been under-recorded. The distortions have been insignificant for the past two months.

A smoother transitional curve is obtained from considering three-month moving averages. An overall reflection of Britain's improvement is seen in today's report that for all of 1968, Britain incurred a merchandise trade deficit of \$432 million, compared with deficits of \$1.68 billion in 1967 and \$1.51 billion in the devaluation year 1966.

"This country customarily runs a 'visible' deficit on merchandise trade and makes up the difference with so-called 'invisible' earnings from insurance, shipping, tourism and investment abroad.

In the first three quarters of 1968, such invisibles were reported by the government at \$1.1 billion. An unofficial estimate for the fourth quarter is \$300 million. There was thus \$1.4 billion in invisible earnings to offset the \$432 million merchandise trade deficit.

Swedes Get Tough Budget For Fiscal '71

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—Swedish taxpayers, the most heavily burdened in the world, received new shocks today in a 1971 budget which substantially raises the cost of beer, tobacco and a wide range of the most popular consumer goods starting next month.

Fearing counter-demands from wage-earners, Finance Minister Gunnar Strang told parliament that the country had to retain its "sense of collective responsibility" and swallow increased taxation without pressing for higher salaries.

The 11.1 percent added-value tax introduced a year ago will be raised to 16.2 percent on Jan. 1 next year, covering all consumer goods.

To forestall a buying spree at the end of this year, the minister said, the rise would become effective next month for a number of durable items such as cars, pleasure boats, television sets and washing machines.

Also on Feb. 1, the price of beer will go up by 7 to 11 cents a liter, depending on its strength. A liter (about two pints) of strong beer at present costs about 33 cents in the state-run liquor stores.

Packs of "economy size" cigarettes, now about 62 cents, will go up by 12.5 percent. Ordinary size will cost about 8 percent more at 53 cents a pack.

Mr. Strang estimated the gross national product would rise by about 4.3 percent on the 1969 figure of \$26.43 billion, while the balance of trade would show a deficit of \$98 million against \$231.6 million last year.

He estimated total revenue for the year at \$3.85 billion and expenditure at \$3.81 billion.

Mr. Kikhya, chairman of the Libyan General Petroleum Organization (Ligpetco), said this was one of the decisions of the meeting in Baghdad last week of representatives of the national oil companies of the four countries.

Mr. Kikhya told the Libyan News Agency that an agreement signed in Baghdad provides for an exchange of laws and regulations relating to the oil industry in each country, of technical information, of documents relating to agreements concluded with foreign companies and organizations, and of technicians.

Also agreed to were the coordination of foreign marketing policy, biannual meetings by company representatives and the study of joint projects.

Zambia, Foreign Copper Firms in Peculiar Alliance

LUSAKA, Zambia, Jan. 13 (WP).—A secretary slipped into the office of a copper-mining company executive one day recently with a worried look on her face. "The union men are here to talk about a raise," she said.

A smile crossed her boss's face and his cheery "Fine, show them in," surprised her, as labor relations on Zambia's "copper belt" have never been noted for their amicability.

After the Zambian miners made their argument for a pay increase, the executive, who is British, asked them: "Gentlemen, do you believe in Zambia?"

Apparently appalled at the question, the miners quickly replied "Yes, yes of course."

The smile returned. "Well then, the president has said that we have to keep wages down to fight inflation. This president has said that you have to work harder and increase production. The president says you cannot strike. So I'm afraid there isn't much we can do for you."

The scene strikingly symbolizes some of the changes being produced by a peculiar alliance between two giant foreign copper companies and a central African government confronted with overwhelming internal and external pressures.

The alliance was forged when President Kenneth Kaunda "invited" the two copper companies—which produce 700,000 tons of the strategic metal a year, making Zambia the world's third largest copper producer—to the government 51 percent of their shares.

The companies are Roan Selection Trust, 80 percent U.S.-owned, and Anglo-American, a South African firm. Together, their investments in Zambia run close to \$1 billion, with Anglo being the larger of the two.

The government officially took over 51 percent of the copper mines this month after agreeing on a long-term payment of \$200 million to the companies. Under ten-year agreements signed a few weeks ago, the companies will continue to manage the mines and market the copper and will receive fees for this.

These agreements appear to be the basis for widespread confidence among mining-company executives that the takeover will amount to little more than the government's sharing in 51 percent of the profits, at least in the near future.

Mr. Kaunda has entered his new role as a kind of national mine foreman with his usual intense moral fervor. Using a report on the Zambian economy prepared for him by a United Nations agency, he has been cajoling, threatening and berating the workers.

The report concludes that "labor discipline has broken down in Zambia." The average worker is producing 12 percent less than he was at the time of independence in 1964, the report asserts, whereas he should be producing 12 percent

more because of increased mechanization.

This pattern follows a 22 percent wage increase for mine workers three years ago that set off a sharp wage-price spiral of inflation that has been sustained only by the extraordinary rise in copper prices and which could come down with a crash if copper fell.

Faced with this, Mr. Kaunda said: "We have got to decide whether we are going to be a nation of people whose honor and dignity lies in their own hands."

He angrily told an economic development conference at Lusaka that "the way we have been going during the past five years clearly shows that the majority of us decided to make Zambia a nation of paupers and beggars."

Mr. Kaunda vowed to lift labor restrictions and halt the political pressure which had combined to prevent the mining companies from firing even slack Zambian workers; he also ordered that there would be a 5 percent ceiling on any wage increase and urged that income be forgotten about for this year.

But in fact, the takeover has already begun to fashion new and in some cases uneasy relationships that could hold the key to the future of this strategically important African nation, which is located at the center of the confrontation line dividing independent Black Africa from white-ruled southern Africa.

Crackdown on Labor
Zambia, Foreign Copper Firms in Peculiar Alliance

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What happens to copper pretty well determines what happens to Zambia. Copper sales already provide 65 percent of the government's budget and 35 percent of Zambia's foreign-exchange earnings.

Copper prices are at a record high level now, partly because of the Vietnam war. Now that Mr. Kaunda's government is a partner in the mines, he is pressing the workers to produce more so that Zambia can take advantage of the exceptionally high prices.

Mr. Kaunda's toughness pleased foreign mining executives. But some observers here wonder how he will be able to balance this with his need to hold the political allegiance of a labor movement noted for its lack of cohesion.

The other major new relationship to be worked out is that between the government and its new junior partners, Roan Selection Trust and Anglo-American.

The government this week names its representatives to the two boards of directors that will run the two new joint companies. On each board, the government will have five directors, the companies five. What the companies fear most is that Mr. Kaunda will use the board positions as a method to get rid of political deadwood in his cabinet and party hierarchy.

"What we really want are six very busy men who won't have time to meddle," says one company official.

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U.S. Copper Firms Eye Price Study

Indicate Eagerness To Explain Position

By Robert Walker

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (NYT).—U.S. copper producers are indicating that they were not only willing but also eager to explain to a White House committee why copper prices have been rising sharply in the last few years.

A common factor in most of the corporate statements was the conviction that the public and many individuals in Washington did not understand the reasons for the upward pressure on copper quotations.

The companies were commenting on a White House announcement on Friday that President Nixon had named a special committee of sub-cabinet rank to study the persistent rise in prices.

C. Jay Parkinson, chairman of Anaconda Co., said: "This will be a welcome opportunity for the public and the government to find out the facts about the copper situation."

"The reason for the price movement is obviously a shortage of copper and the only thing that is going to bring price stability is more copper."

The industry is doing all it can to increase supplies and expanded capacity is on the way."

Copper mined in this country is what is sold at the American producer price. This quotation has risen in the last 13 months from 43 cents a pound to 56 cents. The 33 percent jump apparently was what attracted the attention of the President's economic consultants.

In a reference to the high cost and scarcity of investment capital, Mr. Parkinson added that he hoped the study might lead the government "to help us do this job (increase copper capacity) and not put hindrances in our way."

The largest producer of U.S. mined copper, Kennecott, said the objective study of the world copper market is most timely and welcome, and should help clarify the subject."

A spokesman for Copper Range said it "welcomes the fact that the government is looking into a situation that has perhaps been confusing to many people for some time."

Canadian Hikes
OTTAWA, Jan. 13 (WP).—Canadian copper producers have agreed to roll back a recent 16 percent price increase as an anti-inflationary measure, it was announced here today.

Part of the inducement to the copper producers, it was learned, was an agreement to ease restrictions on exports that had been applied when strikes in the industry caused an acute shortage of copper.

Copper firms were recently ordered to reserve approximately 60 percent more of their refined copper production for the Canadian market this year.

AMC Starts Gremlin
DETROIT, Jan. 13 (AP).—American Motors Corp. announced yesterday it will begin production this week of its new minicar, the Gremlin, scheduled for introduction in early April. A spokesman said the Gremlin is aimed "directly at the segment of the market dominated by import cars."

Glamour Stocks Soar As Others Ease in N.Y.

By Vartan G. Vartan
NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (NYT).—Seasoned observers of the brokerage scene pointed to activity by mutual funds, especially of the more venturesome, or "go-go," variety.

"The mutual funds and some other institutions are buying the new winners and kicking out the old losers in this market," said one broker.

On the glamour front, IBM traded at a new all-time high of 376, adjusted for splits, as it rose 6 3/8 to 374 1/8. Its previous record price was 375 in mid-1968. IBM, for years the favorite holding of institutions, had sold at 100 only seven years ago.

Avon Products, another institutional favorite, jumped 8 points to 133. National Cash Register climbed 3 5/8 to 166 1/2.

Lesser-known glimmers reaching new highs included Telex, up 6 7/8 to 117 7/8, and Disney, up 6 to 145. Telex, high on the advice list, made its NYSE debut yesterday. It has climbed 1 1/2 points in the last three days, after selling in 1965 as low as 2 3/8. Electronic products made by Telex range from hearing aids to digital tape drives and oscillographs.

Meanwhile, other glimmers showed gains of 3 3/4 in Memorex to 163, 5 7/8 in Burroughs to 172 3/4, 3 in Honeywell to 144 and 3 3/8 in American Research & Development to 95.

At the same time, Natomas fell 4 1/8 to 49 1/2, while such other holdings in institutional portfolios as Litton Industries and Lum's continued to slide.

The Dow Jones industrial average, weakening slightly in the final hour, slipped 2.51 to 788.01. However, token gains were posted by the NYSE index, up 0.03 at 51.44, and by Standard & Poor's 500, up 0.09 at 91.79.

Volume, continuing at a low rate, picked up somewhat to 9.87 million shares from the previous 8.90 million shares.

Most stock groups showed a downward tendency, with airlines ranking as the weakest. Also moving generally lower were conglomerates, aerospace, oil, drugs, chemicals and steels.

Du Pont, the world's biggest chemical producer, fell 7/8 to 101 3/4, or only a half point above its 15-year low.

Elsewhere among the blue chips, American Telephone was down 1/8 to 49 5/8 and General Motors eased 1/8 to 66 7/8. Both of these big-name issues closed within 1 1/2 points of their lows for the last year.

In the light of the uninspiring performance by most blue chips and the market in general, how is the remarkable strength in selected glimmers to be explained?

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Mitchell, Hutchins & Co., Incorporated
January 9th 1970

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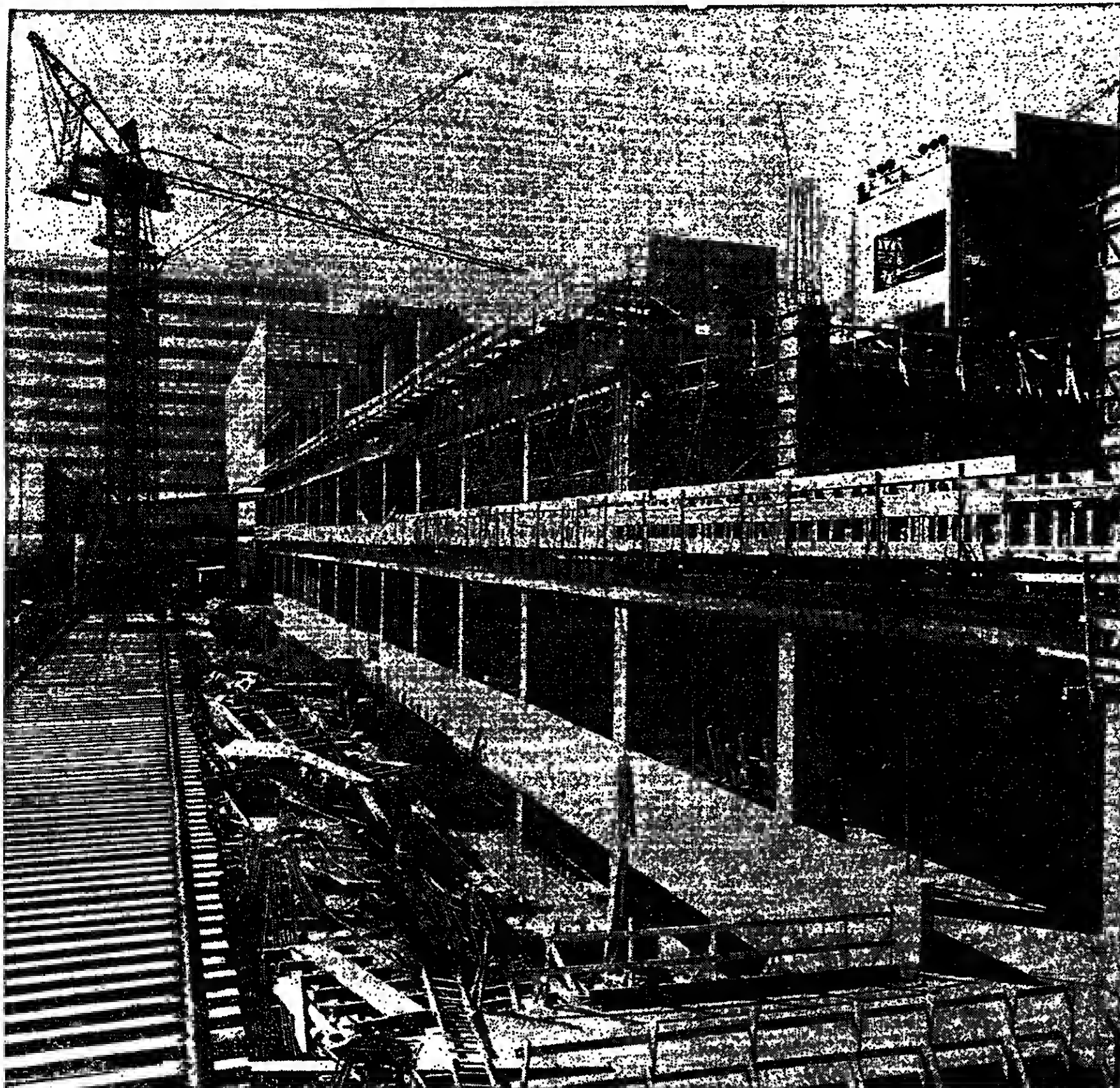
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Montreal: 140 Sherbrook Street West, Montreal, Canada, phone: (514) 288-3885.

SIEMENS

Interim report to Siemens stockholders;

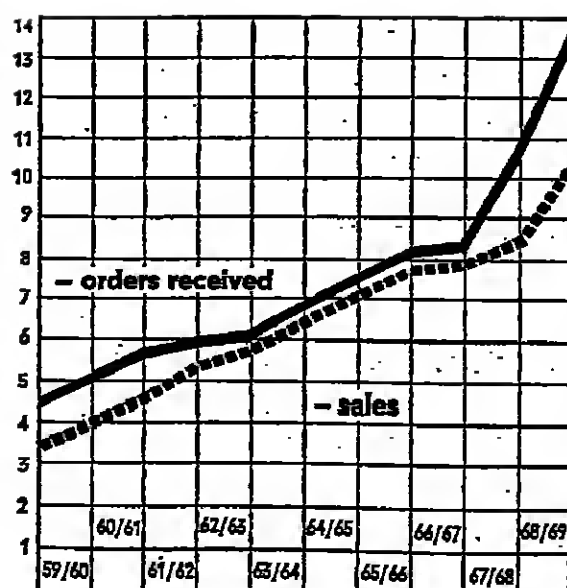
30% rise in orders received



Over a two-year period, Siemens capital expenditures will amount to DM 2 billion. One example: expansion of our Erlangen production facilities for x-ray equipment.

In its fiscal year 1968/69 Siemens accomplished a 19% increase in sales, which amounted to DM 10.4 billion. A growth rate of such dimension was last achieved thirteen years ago. The volume of orders received rose even faster: up 30% to DM 13.7 billion. Orders from outside Germany totaled more than DM 5 billion and accounted for 42% of the overall volume. 16,000 new employees have joined Siemens during the last fiscal year, bringing the total to 272,000. Rising personnel expenditures and increases in the cost of materials were met by better capacity utilization and fur-

ther rationalization. Since earnings rose roughly in line with sales, we are able to improve our equity position further. The large volume of orders on hand secures a good capacity utilization in most areas during the current fiscal year. Imminent cost increases and the revaluation of the German mark require special efforts to continue our dynamic expansion in Germany and abroad. In the two-year period ending in the fall of 1970, our capital expenditures will be in the order of DM 2 billion, of which DM 400 million will be effected outside Germany.



Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Jan. 13, 1970

[illegible]

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Jan. 13, 1970

[illegible]

Commodity Price

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—
prices in primary markets in-
tered today in New York were

[illegible]

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INTERNATIONAL
Jan. 11, 1979

[illegible]

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American Stock Exchange Trading

High. Low.	Chg. in 3 mos.	Par. High	Low	Chg. in 3 mos.
100 1/4 99 1/4	1/4	Elect. Advant.	100 1/4 99 1/4	1/4
100 1/4 99 1/4	1/4	Elect. Comm.	100 1/4 99 1/4	1/4
100 1/4 99 1/4	1/4	El. Eng. L.A.	100 1/4 99 1/4	1/4
100 1/4 99 1/4	1/4	El. Eng. Wash.	100 1/4 99 1/4	1/4

[illegible]

102	6	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
103	1	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
104	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
105	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
106	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
107	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
108	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
109	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
110	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
111	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
112	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
113	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
114	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
115	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
116	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
117	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
118	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
119	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
120	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
121	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
122	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
123	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
124	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
125	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
126	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
127	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
128	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
129	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
130	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
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136	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
137	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
138	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
139	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
140	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
141	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
142	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
143	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
144	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
145	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
146	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
147	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
148	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
149	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
150	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
151	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
152	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
153	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
154	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	56	57
155	4	Green In	25	36	63	74	45	5	

Tokyo Exchange

Jan. 13, 1970

Price Yen	Price Yen		
Asahi Glass	159	Matsui K. Ind.	758
Canon Cam.	470	Matsui K. Ind.	845
Dai Nip. Print.	303	Mitsubishi Ind.	72
Fuji Photo	395	Mitsui & Co.	195
Fuji Photo	4909	Mitsubishi	266
Kayabara S.	440	Nippon Elec.	309
Nishichi	172	Shimada	875
Onoda	171	Sony Corp.	930
S. Toho	180	Sumitomo Bk.	300
Jap. Air Lines	150	Taiwan Marine	137
Kao Soap	276	Taiwan Chem.	438
Kanami Bk.	605	Tajima	89
Kishida Brewery ..	271	Tokyo Marine	249
Komatsu	265	Toyo Rayon	137
Kobun I. Wks.	239	Toyota Motor	361

↑ Previous.

Market Summary

Jan. 13, 1970.

Most Active—New York

	Vol.	Open
Litton Ind	244,000	29 1/2
Am. Alcan	18,700	29 1/2
Carrier Co	149,200	21 1/2
New Air	123,500	21 1/2
Louis Inc	12,100	17 1/2
Tele. Corp	37,300	17 1/2
.....	64,000	22 1/2
Am Tel Tel	23,600	49 1/2
Elec Music	71,400	74 1/2
Smith Mfg	74,800	49 1/2
UAL Inc	45,800	25 1/2
Am Smelt	27,000	25 1/2
Copper River	25,400	70 1/2
Gemini Ind	27,000	70 1/2
low	27,000	70 1/2

Volume, all stocks, 3,970,000 shares.
Volume, 15 stocks, 1,567,000 shares.
Ratio, 10 stocks, 14.5 percent.
Advances, 160; declines, 125.
New 1969-70 highs, 21; lows, 4.
Issues traded in A.M., 4.
Advances, 160; declines, 125.
changed, 285.

N.Y. Stock Index: 81.44-4.60
Distributor: 54.41-4.01; trans-
action: 57.84-3.64; utility:
-0.81; finance: 61.47-1.33.

Most Active—London

	Vol.	Open
Temco Corp	203,100	12 1/2
Cornu Elect	144,900	11 1/2
Mite Corp	121,400	12 1/2
Marlow Inc	100,000	11 1/2
Carrier Ac	45,400	24 1/2
Rucon Indus	40,000	11 1/2
Pet Resources	35,000	11 1/2
Sussexpan	34,000	11 1/2
Heblich	33,300	11 1/2
Airport Int	41,100	11 1/2

Approx. total stock sales.
Stock sales year ago
Am. stock index

High	Low	Close	Net
22.76	22.59	22.51	

Dow Jones Average

	Open	High	Low	Close
20 Ind	780 1/2	785 1/2	778 1/2	781 1/2
20 Trn	175 3/4	176 1/4	175 1/4	175 3/4
15 Ut	111 1/2	112 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
45 S&P	300 3/4	301 1/2	299 3/4	300 3/4

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close
425 Industrials	181 1/8	180 1/8	180 1/8
20 Railroads	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
35 Utilities	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
500 Stocks	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares	Buy	Sell
Jan. 12	413,858	451,890	451,890
Jan. 9	377,871	352,120	352,120
Jan. 8	399,883	366,305	366,305
Jan. 7	382,940	363,217	363,217
Jan. 6	704,148	684,271	684,271

* These totals are included in sales figures.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
40-49 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
50-59 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
60-69 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
70-79 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
80-89 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
90-99 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
100-109 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
110-119 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
120-129 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
130-139 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
140-149 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
150-159 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
160-169 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
170-179 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
180-189 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
190-199 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
200-209 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
210-219 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
220-229 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
230-239 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
240-249 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
250-259 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
260-269 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
270-279 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
280-289 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
290-299 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
300-309 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
310-319 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
320-329 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
330-339 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
340-349 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
350-359 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
360-369 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
370-379 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
380-389 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
390-399 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
400-409 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
410-419 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
420-429 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
430-439 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
440-449 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
450-459 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
460-469 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
470-479 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
480-489 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
490-499 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
500-509 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
510-519 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
520-529 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
530-539 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
540-549 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
550-559 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
560-569 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
570-579 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
580-589 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
590-599 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
600-609 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
610-619 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
620-629 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
630-639 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
640-649 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
650-659 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
660-669 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
670-679 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
680-689 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
690-699 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
700-709 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
710-719 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
720-729 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
730-739 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
740-749 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
750-759 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
760-769 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
770-779 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
780-789 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
790-799 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
800-809 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
810-819 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
820-829 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
830-839 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
840-849 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
850-859 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
860-869 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
870-879 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
880-889 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
890-899 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
900-909 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
910-919 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
920-929 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
930-939 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
940-949 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
950-959 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
960-969 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
970-979 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
980-989 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
990-999 Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change

European Gold Markets

Jan. 13, 1970	Close	Change
London	342.3	+0.08
Paris	342.7	+0.08
Frankfurt	342.8	+0.08
Geneva	342.9	+0.08
Zurich	343.0	+0.08

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Stocks	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
London	105.50	105.50	105.50	105.50	0.00
Paris	105.50	105.50	105.50	105.50	0.00
Frankfurt	105.50	105.50	105.50	105.50	0.00
Geneva	105.50	105.50	105.50	105.50	0.00
Zurich	105.50	105.50	105.50	105.50	0.00

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Stocks	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
London	105.50	105.50	105.50	105.50	0.00
Paris	105.50	105.50	105.50	105.50	0.00
Frankfurt	105.50	105.50	105.50	105.50	0.00
Geneva	105.50	105.50	105.50	105.50	0.00
Zurich	105.50	105.50	105.50	105.50	0.00

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Stocks	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
London	105.50	105.50	105.50	105.50	0.00
Paris	105.50	105.50	105.50	105.50	0.00
Frankfurt	105.50	105.50	105.50	105.50	0.00
Geneva	105.50	105.50	105.50	105.50	0.00
Zurich	105.50	105.50	105.50	105.50	0.00

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Stocks	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
London	105.50	105.50	105.50	105.50	0.00
Paris	105.50	105.50	105.50	105.50	0.00
Frankfurt	105.50	105.50	105.50	105.50	0.00
Geneva	105.50	105.50	105.50	105.50	0.00
Zurich	105.50	105.50	105.50	105.50	0.00

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24 Rue de Clugny, Paris-16.
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CONTESTAR EN ESPAÑOL ENVIANDO CURRICULUM VITAE MANUSCRITO, UN FOTO, SALARIO PEDIDO A: E. ABOCH, CETURSA—FL. ISABEL LA CATOLICA, 1. GRANADA, ESPAÑA. DISCRECION ASEGURADA.

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PEANUTS



B.C.



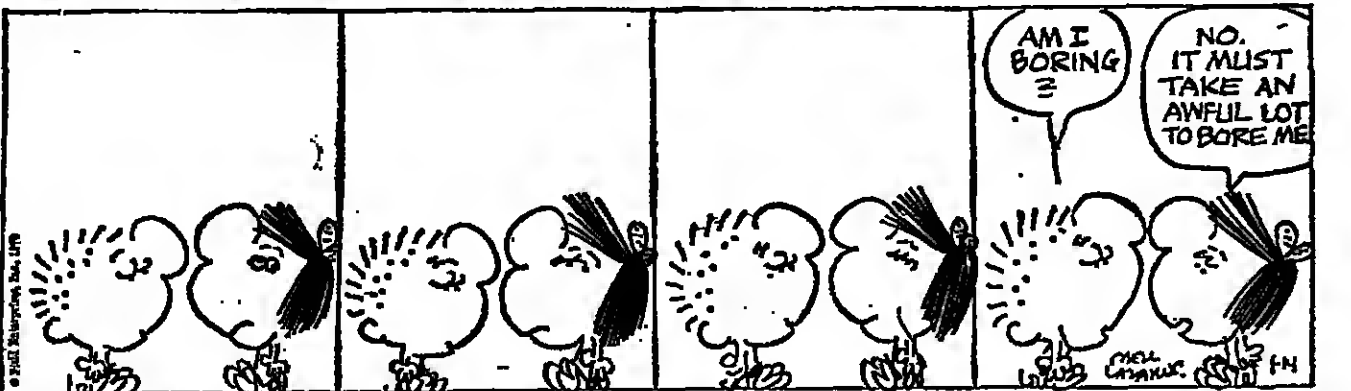
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



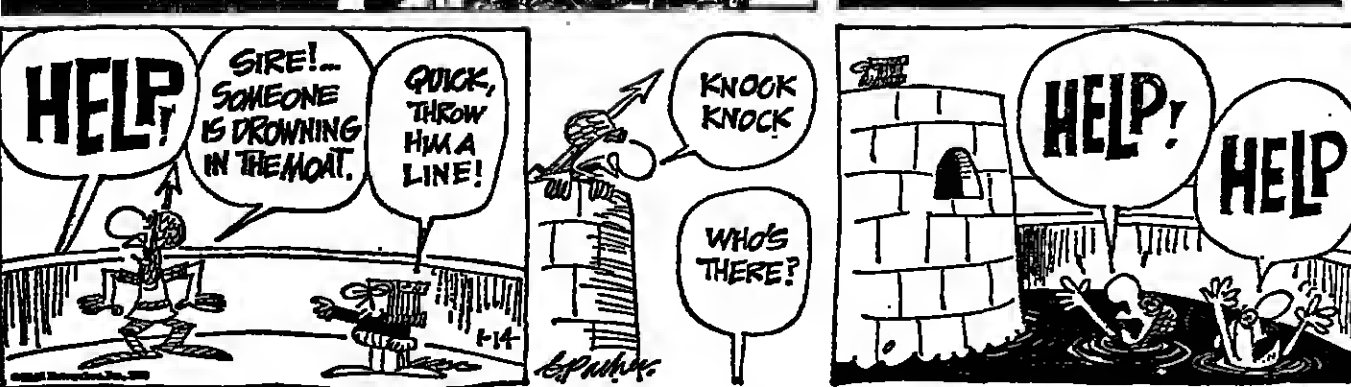
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



FOGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

West led the heart seven and South won with the queen. He played two high trumps, revealing the bad trump break, and had to review the situation.

The right technique was to cash the queen of diamonds and lead a second diamond toward the dummy. A three-two diamond break will make matters easy, for South can simply draw all the missing trumps. If West has a singleton diamond he is welcome to ruff, but as it happens it is East who shows out. South cannot, of course, make the double-dummy play of finessing the eight in dummy.

At this point the position is:

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 10862	♥ 73	♠ 109835	♥ 9
♦ 11063	♣ K84	♦ 109732	♣ 5
SOUTH		WEST	
♠ 97	♥ 6	♠ 9743	♥ 82
♦ 85	♣ A84	♦ AK842	♣ Q5

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2♠	Pass	2♦	Pass
2NT	Pass	3♣	Pass
3♣	Pass	5♣	Pass
6♣	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart seven.

South knows that West has two more trumps and two more diamonds. He does not know the location of the club king, but that does not matter. He should lead to the heart ace and play the heart four.

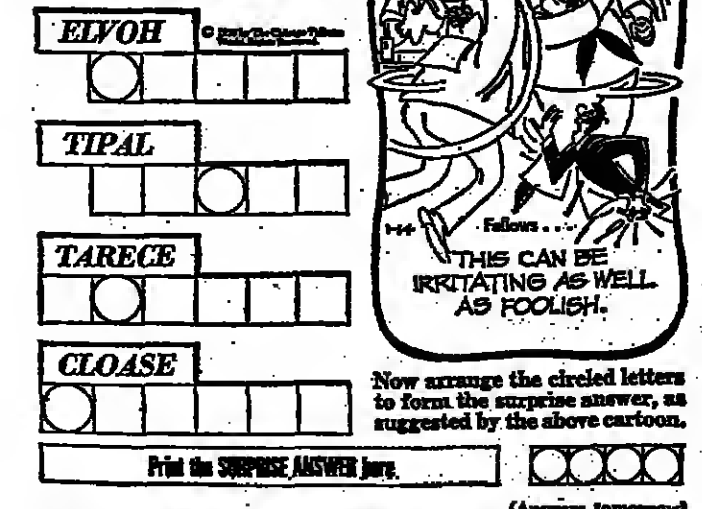
If West ruffs with the spade ten, a club is discarded from dummy. After a trump return, South can establish dummy's fifth diamond as his 12th trick, and a diamond return is no better.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumble: TRULY WHISK SONATA VELVET

Answer: What gold diggers go for in order to get diamonds—MARKS

BOOKS

WESTWARD TO LAUGHTER

By Colin MacInnes. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. 238 pp. \$5. Reviewed by John Leonard

BEFORE WE'VE even had a chance to analyze and classify the fiction of Colin MacInnes, he confounds us with another book. Only a year ago, MacInnes' "London Novels," "Absolute Beginners," "City of Spades," "Mr. Love and Justice"—were published in this country for the first time, eliciting critical raves not without the usual admixture of self-congratulation. "For too long the American public has ignored... Why did it take ten years?" etc.

They were good novels, with moral bite, sharply observed, genuinely amusing, steeped in that contemporary London underworld to which, with the exception of Gerald Kersh, most British writers have been recently indifferent. Moreover, one of his principal concerns was the urban subculture of the black immigrant. Long before the advent of racial prejudice became popular on this side of the Atlantic, the white MacInnes had already managed remarkable imaginative acts of sympathy and identification.

Now, precipitately, we have "Westward to Laughter." It is not about London. It is not, on the surface, about our modern condition. It is a philosophical romance set in the West Indies of the 1750s, full of such idiomatic conventions as, "even for cruel treachery, death seemed too big a price for foolish Horatio to pay! Far more than he was worth, it being so tremendous and he so paltry."

What is MacInnes up to, besides confounding the classifiers? Something tricky: an equivalent of Mark Twain's ironic conversion of values, as in the celebrated scene when Huck Finn decides to "do wrong," to risk his soul by helping Jim against the strictures of conventional morality. Alexander Nairn, a young Scot out of the school of hard knox whose memoir "Westward to Laughter" purports to be, is part Huck Finn, part Candide. Unlike them, though, he doesn't live to the end of his story.

Caught on the wrong side of British politics, Nairn is more or less impressed on a slave trader that sails from Bristol to the West Indian island of St. Kitts, where those Africans who survive the Atlantic are auctioned off to the white planters. Nairn jumps ship, and thereafter it's the Perils of Pauline.

The story is a hoary one: Nairn, through inadvertence, witnessing a murder; condemned to slavery; escaping with black rebels who also abduct a white planter's beautiful daughter (Golly she, as per convention, is never ravished by black or Nairn; luckless he is always ravished, by events: innocence is a terminal disease; serving time on a pirate ship; being hanged at age 18. It carries, of course, implicit and well-appointed baggage of social commentary. Britain's participation in the slave trade; the infiltration of a white man into the psychology of slavery; the

Mr. Leonard reviews books for The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

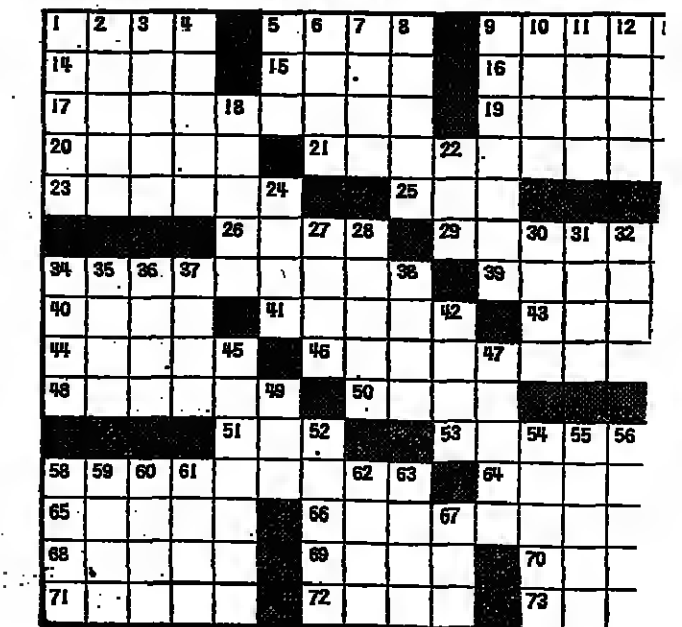
An analysis based on reports from more than 125 bookstores in 64 cities. Figures in right-hand column do not necessarily represent actual appearances.

This week	Last week		
FICTION			
1	2	The Godfather, Puzo...	1
2	3	The French Lieutenant's Woman, Fowles	1
3	4	The House on the Strand, Dr. Martin	2
4	5	The Inheritors, Golding	3
5	6	Shogun, Clavin	4
6	7	The Seven Minutes, Walcott	5
7	8	The Andromeda Strain, O'Brien	6
8	9	The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie, Nairn	7
9	10	The Love Machine, Sussman	8
GENERAL			
1	2	The Selling of the President 1968, Schlesinger	1
2	3	The Peter Principle, Peter & Hull	2
3	4	The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language	3
4	5	Present at the Creation, Acheson	4
5	6	Mary Queen of Scots, Fraser	5
6	7	The Collapse of the Third Republic, Sinclair	6
7	8	McKenzie's Journal	7
8	9	Prime Time Live	8
9	10	The Graham Kerr Cookbook	9

(These figures are for the week ending Jan. 12.)

CROSSWORD—By Will We

ACROSS					
1	Study	53	Fill a cliff-hanger's role	22	Cloth
5	Enthusiasm	58	Doubts	24	Newspaper part, for show
9	Bantu-speaking native	64	Navigation aid	27	Swing music
14	Exarchate	65	Immoderate	28	Manifest
	flax	66	Treacherous footing	30	Direction
15	Owl: Prefix	68	— by verdict, in law	32	British gun
16	Baffle	69	Arm bone	33	Comfort
17	Trouncing	70	— homo	34	Food: Colloq.
18	Tore down	71	Certain copies, for short	35	Photo of sorts
20	Organic compound	72	Primary: Abbr.	37	Shoemaker's item
22	Perpetrator	73	Source	38	Sea bird
23	Himalayan cedar			42	Forward
25	Notice		DOWN	45	Days past, to poets
26	Japanese general	1	Propelled	47	Blank part
28	Make happy	2	Remove	49	French pronoun
34	Darn, for one	3	— the good	52	Brimless hat
39	A Nicholas	4	Took out	54	Snoops
40	Place	5	Kind of code	55	A Coolidge
41	Shots that go past target	6	Lady of song	56	Old weapon
43	Canonized women: Abbr.	7	"There" — no Santa Claus	57	Over
44	Yellow-flowered herb	8	Theater seats	58	European bear
46	Schumann-Heink	9	Centers	59	Single thing
48	Plan of procedure	10	Asian range	61	Fat
50	Dress style	11	Police: Slang	62	Void
51	Drunkard	12	French notion	63	Maid term
		13	Russians	67	English river
		18	Sound off		



French Win Another

Silver Jug Slalom
To Ingrid Lafforgue

GASTERN, Austria, Jan. 13 (UPI)—Ingrid Lafforgue today claimed French supremacy in slalom by winning the silver medal trophy—considered the most important slalom trophy—before next week's world championships in Garmisch, Germany.

The 21-year-old girl from the French Alps clocked 87.81 seconds for her run on a tricky course. Betsy Burton of Canada was second in 88.70 and Dominique Mathieu of France third in 89.70.

Ferrari Returns
For Daytona

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Jan. 13 (UPI)—A three-car team of Ferrari sports racers will herald the Italian manufacturer's return to international racing in the 24 Hours of Daytona, Fla., announced yesterday.

The Jan. 31-Feb. 1 race will mark the return of the famous Italian manufacturer to the sport after a two-year absence following the loss of only one of its cars.

Ferrari won the world endurance championship for 12 straight years (1956-67), but dropped out in 1968 due to the high cost of racing cars and a rule change prohibiting the use of engines over 3.0 liters in prototype competition for the 1968 season. Ferrari won the world crown in 1967 with a four-liter machine.

The new 512-S qualifies as a sports car instead of a prototype and will have a five-liter engine.

Indianapolis 500 winner Mario Andretti and Belgian Grand Prix star Jackie Stew will lead the Ferrari team at Daytona.

sudden fire in the Gastehof Hotel, where the Austrian and Norwegian girls are accommodated and where the roof was damaged between the two slalom runs, taking attention away from the slopes.

Fire brigades soon brought the fire under control, but Austrian women's coach Karl Kahr said his girls felt "somewhat uneasy" when they saw the roof of their hotel afire.

French girls have won all but three World Cup events this winter. The only two non-French victories went to American slalom ace Judy Nagel, 18, who won both slalom events at Lienz, Austria, and to American Berni Reuter, who won the slalom at Oberaufen, West Germany.

Competition for the French "wonder team" could perhaps be supplied by Miss Nagel, who has recovered from an ankle injury and will be back in competition at Maribor, Yugoslavia, this weekend.

Michelle Mittermeier, 19, now fourth in the World Cup standings, Her 18-year-old teammate, Michelle Jacot, still leads despite falling in today's second run after clocking the best time in the first.

Forty girls either fell or were disqualified. The first run had 25 starters, the second 29 and both had drops of 17 meters. Among the top entries who fell were Annie Farnose of France, Annemarie Proell of Austria, Kim Cutler and Barbara Cochran of the United States and Britt Lafforgue, Ingrid's sister.

SLALOM LEADERS

1. Ingrid Lafforgue, France	87.81
2. Betsy Burton, Canada	88.70
3. Dominique Mathieu, France	89.70
4. Marylin Cochran, U.S.	90.79
5. Françoise Meeu, France	91.14
6. Milla Mittermeier, W. Ger.	91.18
7. Rosie Fortna, U.S.	91.19
8. Susan Corbett, U.S.	91.74
9. Gina Kohnen, Austria	91.75
10. Catherine Kay, France	92.19

WORLD CUP LEADERS

1. Michelle Jacot, France	121
2. Françoise Meeu, France	88
3. Barbara Cochran, U.S.	88
4. Ingrid Lafforgue, France	63
5. Betsy Burton, Canada	58
6. Judy Nagel, U.S.	58
7. Annie Farnose, France	48
8. Isabelle Mir, France	44
9. Berni Reuter, Austria	44
10. Marylin Cochran, U.S.	44

Dapper Stram Finally
Polishes Off Critics

By Frank Litsky

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (UPI)—Perhaps the 25-to-30 suits, 15 sports jackets and 22 pairs of shoes, only part of his four-closet wardrobe, make him appear a dapper. Perhaps his instant charm alienated older and less polished fellow coaches. Perhaps his failure to win with talent often called the best in the sport, left his abilities suspect.

Whatever the reason, the football world had never fully accepted Henry Louis Stram as a great leader. "Stubby," when his Kansas City Chiefs upset the Minnesota Vikings in the Super Bowl, Hank Stram won acceptance.

In a sport bathed in publicity, the 47-year-old Stram is not among the most publicized. Yet he is a master organizer, tactician and innovator.

He is the only man who has been a head coach in all ten seasons of the American Football League. He was the first AFL coach to use the moving pocket, I-formation and steel defense. In 12 years as a college assistant at Purdue, Southern Methodist, Notre Dame and Miami of Florida, he developed such outstanding quarterbacks as Len Dawson, Dale Samuels, George Igo and Fran Conrad.

When the American League began, he became a head coach for the first time—with the Dallas Texans. In 1962, the Texans won the league title. Then the Texans moved to Kansas City and (2) out of contention.

"One day," said a former American League coach, "I saw those Chiefs run onto the field against us and I buried my head in my hands. I thought they would beat us, 40 to 0. Instead, we beat them."

Stram's players were usually bigger, stronger and better, but they were outwitted. People said Stram wasn't a winner. The Chiefs' success in the Super Bowl meant vindication for Stram, a round man with a round face. He stands 5 feet 7 inches and weighs 205 pounds, a result of his craving for candy and desserts.

He is fastidious ("If a man doesn't have a shoeshine," he said, "he isn't well-dressed"), and he wants his players to be the same. (No moustaches, no sideburns below the jawline. He is a man of strong beliefs ("I've seen many football coaches at mass the day of a game," said Miss Vincent J. Mackey of Boston, a close friend, "but Hank is the only coach I've seen at mass the day after a game").

The principles were instilled years ago. Stram was born in Chicago on Jan. 1, 1923, and raised with a younger sister in Chicago and Gary, Ind. His father was Polish-born Henry Wilczek, who wrestled professionally under the name of Stram. His mother is the former Nellie Butz of Carbondale, Pa.

European Title Bout
MADRID, Jan. 13 (UPI)—European heavyweight champion Peter Wideman of West Germany will defend his title against Spain's Jose Olvera in Madrid on March 13.

Smith First, Ashe
3d in Preliminary
U.S. Net Rankings

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (UPI)—Stan Smith, 23, has been recommended as No. 1 by the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association, replacing Arthur Ashe, who drops to third on the list to be presented at the annual meeting next month.

Smith, who won the USLTA national title, but who lost to Ilie Nastase of Romania in the U.S. Open, starred for the Davis Cup team as it retained the trophy in 1968. Smith won both his singles matches, avenging the loss to Nastase, and paired with Bob Lutz in doubles play as the Americans turned back the Romanians, 5-0.

In that Challenge Round, Ashe also took both his singles matches, but the year for the winner of the first U.S. Open in 1968, was not particularly good one. Ashe failed to win a single major crown, but did gain the semi-finals at both Wimbledon and Forest Hills.

Chris Evert was recommended for the second spot and Clark Graebner slipped from second to fourth. Charles Pasarell moved up from seventh to fifth, after having topped the list in 1968.

Bookmaking's \$50 Billion Bettor Business Administration

By Steve Cady

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (UPI)—After two busy signals, the football fan got through on his phone call to Brooklyn.

"This is Al for Horses," he said. "What's the line on the Vikings? ... Okay, gimme the Vikings 20 times."

"You got it," the man at the other end of the line said, and hung up.

The caller had just done what millions of other Americans had been doing last week. While a federal investigation into sports gambling gripped Al, had placed an illegal bet on the Super Bowl game between the Minnesota Vikings and Kansas City Chiefs.

Along with baseball's World Series and racing's Kentucky Derby, the Super Bowl rates as one of the Big Three sports events in a year-round parade of sports events on which billions of dollars are wagered.

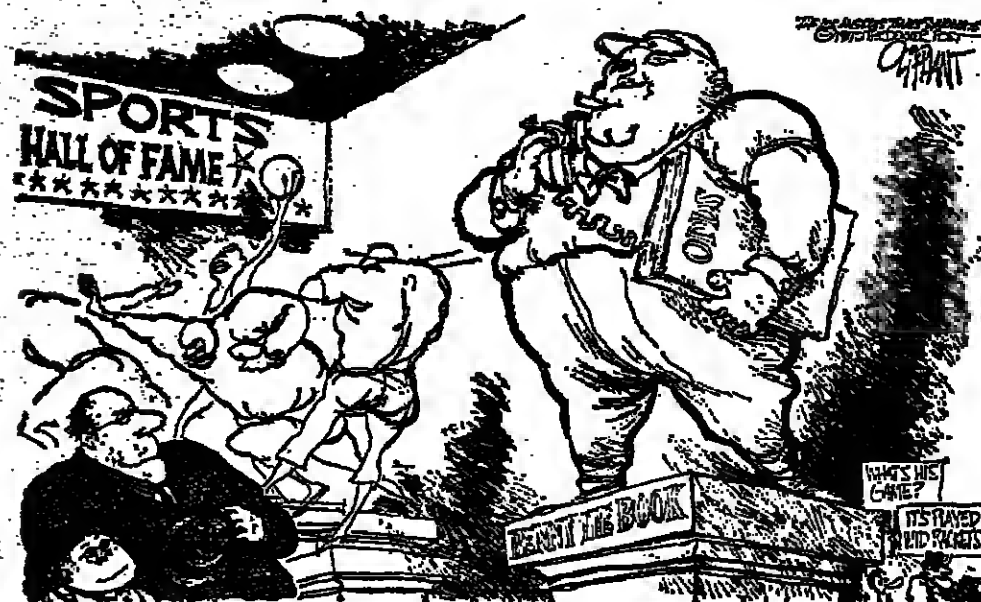
Some estimates put the annual total at \$50 billion, ten times more than is bet legally (and taxed by the states) at horse and dog tracks. As the nation's largest source of unregulated (and untaxed) cash, the gambling enterprise appeals both to bettors and to bookmakers.

For the bookmakers, the revenue finances traditional operations in loan-sharking, prostitution, narcotics or, increasingly these days, in legitimate businesses such as fancy restaurants and resort hotels. It also generates the ready cash with which to bribe police and public officials.

In the bookmaking department, most observers feel that horse racing runs a poor fifth—back of baseball, pro football, college football and college basketball, ahead of only pro basketball, hockey and boxing.

Significantly, the sport with the greatest reputation for honesty, baseball, heads the list. As one all-sports bettor noted, "the books lost faith in boxing long ago."

Whatever else he may be, the versatile bookmaker is a businessman. He knows that his



lucrative business depends on two factors: (1) public trust in his willingness to pay off winners, and (2) his own trust in the integrity of the contests on which he accepts bets. The last thing the dedicated bookie wants to see is a race or game whose outcome or point margin has been rigged; that is, a fix. Bookies can get hurt that way.

Al's wager on the Vikings amounted to \$100, or 20 standard units of \$5, plus an additional \$10—the 10 percent bookie commission known in the trade as vigorish. "If Al had won, he would have made \$100," Simon he lost, he pays Horse \$110.

At the answering-service headquarters where the call came in, a phone clerk jotted down the

bet on a sheet of paper labeled Horse. Other bets would be recorded on sheets belonging to Camel or Jersey or 35, code names for the bookies whose "work" was being processed. Horse and Camel and Jersey and 35 represent an increasingly dominant breed of bookmaker: the corporate specialist. Just as the chain supermarket has replaced the corner grocery store, Horse and his phone-conscious, code-name colleagues are replacing the old-fashioned, small-time bookies who maintain a personal relationship with their customers.

The small-timers pound a regular beat: a few bars, a few restaurants, a certain hotel, a certain flower shop. They employ no runners, are more lenient extending credit, often take

less commission and buy drinks for their best customers. Their customers sometimes include the policeman who happens to be pounding the same beat.

Small-time bookies tend to deal primarily in horse bets, take other sports action as a service to the horse players, have trouble balancing their non-horse action and often have to count on their baseball, football and basketball customers betting the wrong way. Horses are more lucrative. The rule-of-thumb percentage on horses is about one-third profit: if a bookie handles \$300 a day in horse bets, he can expect to keep about \$100. Ironically, he frequently bets some of it on horses himself.

Provided he doesn't try to get too big, the established small-timer is usually left alone by the syndicates.

The corporate bookies, with their paid runners and clerks, deal only by phone. In recent years, the direct-dial system used by Al to place his bet on the Vikings has become less popular than the call-back system. In the safer call-back procedure, the bettor phones a third party (often a housewife earning extra money) and asks by code-name if his bookie is there. The bookie's agent, checking his "answering service" from different pay stations, thus keeps a few steps ahead of the gambling squads.

A modest publication known as the "Ready Sheet" keeps the bets in the sports-gambling industry flowing smoothly. Delivered to clients by mail or messenger in time for Monday's action, it lists the sites and starting times of all the games on the card for the upcoming week. Four boxes beside each contest enable the bettor to fill in any changes in the point spread.

A notice at the bottom of each "Ready Sheet" underscores the paradox of unregulated gambling: "All information and material in this publication is strictly for newsmatter, and not as an inducement to violate any laws."

Despite the Merger, Says Stram

No AFL, But Rivalry Will Continue

By Dave Anderson

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13 (UPI)—In a glow of satisfaction, Hank Stram, coach of the world champion Kansas City Chiefs, predicted yesterday that there would be a strong rivalry between the American and National League teams despite the merger of the 26 pro football clubs under the National Football League banner next season.

"There is a strong attachment among the people who have been in the American Football League from the beginning," he said. "I York

"We're proud of our league," Stram said. "We're the proud champions of a proud league."

After its All-Star game on Saturday at the Louisiana Superdome, the Chiefs, 16-7, for the AFL's first Super Bowl triumph a year ago, many NFL loyalists considered it a fluke. But with their decisive 23-7 defeat of the NFL champion Minnesota Vikings, the Chiefs proved the parity of the leagues.

To add to the AFL's enjoyment, the Chiefs were not even a division winner during the regular season. They finished second to the Oakland Raiders in the Western Division before qualifying for the Super Bowl with playoff victories over the Jets and Raiders.

"Just imagine," an AFL official said with a chuckle, "what one of our first-place teams would have won by."

Another factor in the Chiefs' triumph was the memory of their 35-10 loss to the Green Bay Packers in the first Super Bowl three years ago. After that game, Vince Lombardi, then the Packers coach, commented that the Chiefs "were not on the level of the NFL's best teams."

"There were a lot of things said after that game that were uncalled for," Stram said in an allusion to Lombardi. "I've felt for several years that we could play with anybody. An insinuation on your hat or jacket doesn't make any difference. Football is a game of people, not of emblems."

Among those converted to the parity of the leagues was Jimmy (The Greek) Snyder, the Las Vegas odds-maker who had installed the Vikings as 13-point favorites. Last year, the Colts were his 17-point choice.

"My number was 13 and it hardly changed," Snyder said. "So apparently it was the proper number for betting purposes and that's my primary role. But I'm convinced now that if the Chiefs and the Vikings played a series of ten games, each would win five, or one would win six and lose four. They're on the same level."

Kapp to Miss Pro Bowl

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13 (AP)—Minnesota Vikings quarterback Joe Kapp suffered torn muscles and ligaments in his left shoulder in Sunday's Super Bowl football game, but X-rays taken yesterday showed no fracture. Kapp's left arm is in a sling and he will miss the Pro Bowl game for the NFL All-Stars on Jan. 18.

ABA Owner Says
Merger Interests
Some NBA Clubs

DENVER, Jan. 13 (AP)—The president of the American Basketball Association Denver Rockets, Don Ringbly, said that several owners in the National Basketball Association had expressed interest in further talks of a merger between the two leagues.

Ringbly said he expected the "pace of the talks to quicken between now and spring" and said his "wouldn't be surprised" if the two leagues held a common draft in the spring.

Ringbly said NBA owners Jack Kent Cooke of the Los Angeles Lakers and Ned Irish of the New York Knicks, two of the NBA's most successful franchises, had expressed interest in merger talks.

Ringbly said he expected the "pace of the talks to quicken between now and spring" and said his "wouldn't be surprised" if the two leagues held a common draft in the spring.



Hank Stram, who never wins the big ones.

At Low Wallace High School in Gary, Stram lettered in football, basketball and track. At Purdue (class of 1946), he played football and basketball and met Phyllis Pasha, a drum majorette. They were married in 1953. Mrs. Stram has become an exuberant and vocal football fan.

The Strams have six children—Frank Jr., 15; Dale, 14; Stu, 10; Julie, 8; Gary, 5; and Mary Nell, 6. They live in Prairie Village, Kan., in a six-bedroom, early colonial brick house with a backyard pool.

Like most football coaches, Stram's life from July to January is almost all football. He seldom reads a newspaper beyond the sports pages. He drinks socially (Scotch), but does not smoke. In the off-season, he plays golf (75 to 82), tennis and handball.

He is a happy, outgoing man. He is also a disciplinarian. "In his own way," said a man close to the Chiefs, "he is just as tough as Vince Lombardi. Hank does it with a velvet hammer."

Basketball Ratings

By The Associated Press
Official vote, records through Saturday in parentheses

1. Chicago (29) (16-1)	498
2. Kentucky (16) (16-1)	498
3. South Carolina (10-1)	489
4. St. Bonaventure (10-0)	489
5. New Mexico State (14-1)	484
6. Jacksonville (12-3)	484
7. North Carolina (11-3)	484
8. Dayton (10-1)	484
9. Monmouth (12-1)	484
10. Marquette (11-1)	484
11. North Carolina State (11-1)	484
12. Niagara (11-0)	484
13. Columbia (11-1)	484
14. Ohio (10-4)	484
15. Pennsylvania (11-1)	484
16. Washington (10-3)	484
17. Illinois (10-3)	484
18. Louisville (10-3)	484
19. Duke (9-3)	484
20. Southern Cal (10-5)	484

Others receiving votes, alphabetically—Baylor, Colorado State, Kansas State, La Salle, Notre Dame, Ohio State, Oklahoma, Purdue, Santa Clara, St. John's (N.Y.), Tennessee, Toledo, Utah, Tennessee Tech, Wake Forest, West Virginia.

COACHES' POLL
By United Press International

1. UCLA (27)	387
2. Kentucky (7)	387
3. North Carolina (7)	387
4. St. Bonaventure (7)	387
5. New Mexico State (7)	387
6. North Carolina (7)	387
7. Jacksonville (7)	387
8. Dayton (7)	387
9. Marquette (7)	387
10. North Carolina State (7)	387
11. Niagara (7)	387
12. Columbia (7)	387
13. Ohio (7)	387
14. Pennsylvania (7)	387
15. Washington (7)	387
16. Illinois (7)	387
17. Louisville (7)	387
18. Duke (7)	387
19. Southern Cal (7)	387
20. Niagara (7)	387

NBA Standings
EASTERN DIVISION

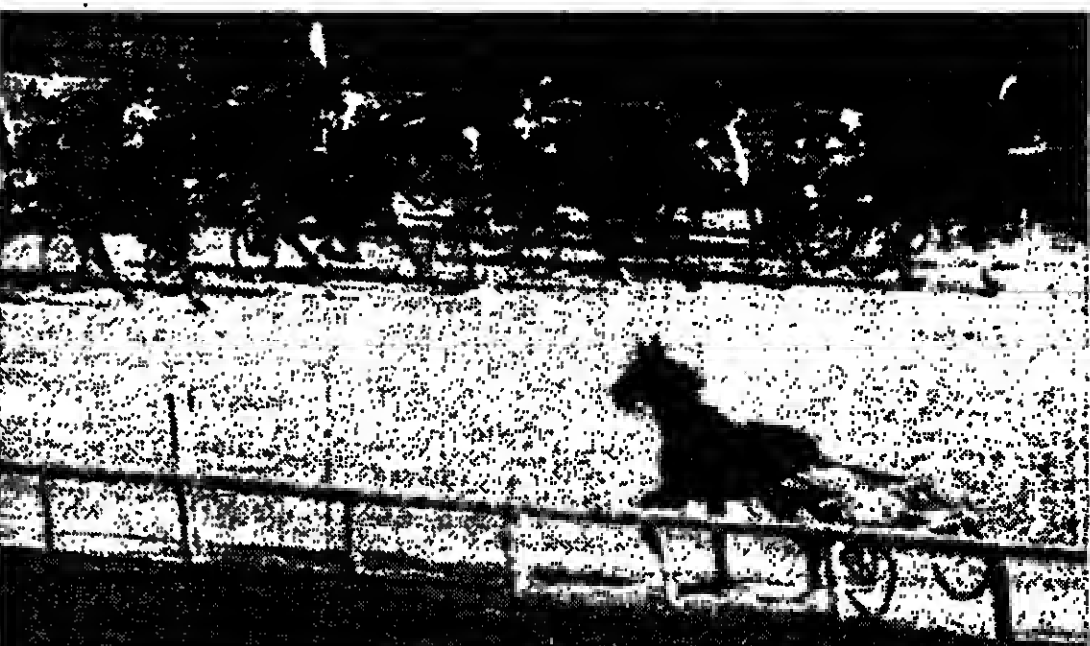
NY Knicks	17-10	757
Milwaukee	15-15	687
Baltimore	15-17	687
Philadelphia	15-17	687
Greenbay	15-17	687
Chicago	15-17	687
Washington	15-17	687
Detroit	15-17	687

WESTERN DIVISION

Los Angeles	21-10	898
San Francisco	20-14	848
San Diego	18-16	848
Phoenix	18-16	848
Seattle	18-16	848

Monday's Results
Detroit 115 (Bing 22, Mueller 21), Atlanta 100 (Bridges, Caldwell 20), (Meador 13 points in last 5 minutes).
Chicago 117 (Harrison 25, Walker 24), Philadelphia 113 (Conningham 25, Doherty 21). (Reserve Loy Patterson's 4 foul shots in final minute helps Bulls win 42-38 straight).

New York 130 (Charles 23, Barnett, Prather 23, Pinner 14), Cleveland 100 (Charles 23). (Knicks shoot 53 percent from field).



TWO-WAY STREET—Thorpe, a French trotter, who lost his driver at the start of the \$37,200 Prix de la Côte d'Azur yesterday at Cagnes-sur-Mer, goes against the traffic. Race was won by Une de Mai, the 13-10 favorite. Sir de Tracy was 2d and Urielle 3d.

Yankees Help South Carolina, Kentucky Win

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—Northern transplants, popularized first at North Carolina and now at South Carolina by coach Frank McGuire, are paying handsome dividends for Kentucky this basketball season.

Both South Carolina, ranked third in the Associated Press poll, and Kentucky, the No. 2 team, scored victories last night in a slim schedule as many teams are occupied with final exams.

South Carolina walloped Virginia, 63-42, while Kentucky had a shaky time, just getting past Georgia, 79-71. In both games, imports played important roles.

Wilkins Fines Wilkins
DETROIT, Jan. 13 (UPI)—The Seattle SuperSonics player-coach Len Wilkins has fined himself and every member of the NBA club \$100 for "not coming ready to play." The fines came Saturday night after Seattle's 120-128 loss to the Detroit Pistons.

Tom Owens, one of nine South Carolina players from the New York metropolitan area, led the Gamecocks with 18 points. Kentucky needed 7 points in the last four minutes by Mike Pratt, who falls from that famous chisel of the South, Dayton, Ohio. He dropped in the decisive free throw with six seconds left.

The Wildcats, now 12-0, got 32 points from Dan Issel, the nation's No. 3 scorer, who comes from Batavia, Ill.

EAST
Harvard 77, MIT 70.
Bucknell 83, Delaware 61.
Kings Point 68, Coast Guard 50.
Saginaw State 68, Albright 44.
Ohio (Pa.) 74, Shawnee State 62.
Fairfield 68, Iowa 62.
East Tenn 88, Curry 77.
Rhode Is. 75, Vermont 55.

SOUTH
So Carolina 63, Virginia 42.
Auburn 85, Alabama 77.
Stetson 81, Tampa 76.
Fla. A & M 66, Tennessee 58.
Marshall 74, Clemson 67.
Florida St. 70, Tenn. 58.
Kentucky 73, Georgia 71.

SOUTHWEST
Xavier (Ohio) 80, TCW 75.
Southern 82, Missouri 47.
Cincinnati (Ohio) 82, Texas-Arlington 68.

PAC WEST
Idaho St. 82, Idaho 70.
California 64, Washington 64.
Wash. St. 72, Stanford 62.
Seattle 78, Denver 67.
Weber St. 120, Gonzaga 72.
Nevada 82, Hawaii 74.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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